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The March of the Nations

by Henry Edison Williams

At Least They're Legal Tender!

Does Aviation Mean Arms?

Ethiopia Confronts a Chip

One Manchoukuo Is Plenty

Russia Irons Out Aristocracy

"GRATIFIED," says the President of the United States, when told that the Supreme Court had upheld, at least in practice, the Administration's deflated dollar. "Gratified," echo Democratic sentiment sounders. "Gratified," says Wall Street. But voicing the sentiment of the minority, Justice McReynolds cries, "Repudiation!" "Shame and humiliation!" "Constitution stripped of its fundamentals!" Legal minds, however, declare the decision was logical, helpful, preventive of similar involved suits, and that bondholders suffer no loss in buying power. Abroad opinions vary. Berlin sees the decision as a modifier of financial complications; Stockholm's Professor Cassel finds it has "great moral significance as regards a government's obligations"; Rome sees the dollar fall and many are disappointed; London hears whispers that foreign bondholders may seek diplomatic action, but financial markets show general satisfaction. The decision confirms the power of the people through Government to control their money, and by removing uncertainty, should help to revive business confidence.

* * *

In Geneva, thinking about a Locarno of the air, is concerned over Washington's attitude toward civil aviation. Seeking to limit the manufacture of armaments, news that the United States is considering the largest military spending program in 15 years moves Lord Stanhope to ask, "How come?" Hugh Wilson, U. S. representative, replies: America's intentions are honorable; she cannot submit to supervision of civil aircraft, because vast distances in the United States airways, as compared with continental, make development of aviation imperative as a commercial, not a war, measure in the U. S. The objection: Commercial ships on American air lines are superior to military planes of European nations! Well, one solution might be to turn all military planes into peaceful airways.

* * *

Italy places a chip on its shoulder and dares Ethiopia to knock it off. In addition to sending troops to Somaliland and Eritrea "as a precautionary measure," Fascist speakers, complaining that Ethiopia has put obstacles in the way of establishing a frontier neutral zone, threaten measures of a stronger type, as roistering troops, remembering that Ethiopians once wiped out half an army of 13,000 Italians, talk about erasing "the shame of 1896," as they mobilize on the border. In Addis Ababa, however, Ethiopian speakers declare their country desires only peace, but Italy is making peaceful settlement difficult. The cause of the trouble, border skirmishes, is expected to mark the extent of the trouble, for Italy apparently does not intend to declare war and Ethiopia is not likely to.

* * *

London. Lord Lothian warns against the possibility of Japan's repeating the Manchoukuo coup in China proper unless that country is given aid by other powers. He bases his conclusions on two Japanese activities: one an offer to China of money and military help in event of a "Communist civil war"; the other a threat that should China reject offer No. 1 then a repetition of the Manchoukuo incident, the Shanghai clash and the Chahar-Jehol incident may not be averted. Lord Lothian is certain that Japan is bent on tearing up the nine-power Washington treaty and the collective system in the Far East. China, says he, does not want to be Japanofied. If the United States, the British Empire, Russia, France and Italy step forward with financial aid, China is likely to remain in the orbit of the League of Nations and of the Washington treaties. Such aid would not be altogether altruistic. If China remains stable, the other nations' legitimate rights will be better protected.

* * *

Some punsterish folk may claim to see the irony of fate in the fact that some 700 "pig iron nobles" are meeting in Stalin, Ukraine, U. S. S. R., to celebrate the abolition of iron restrictions. The new aristocracy, titled nobles as a reward for labor, had so speeded up production of pig iron that Russia, once an iron importing country, exported 100,000 tons of the "bread of industry" last year, and expects to produce 12,000,000 tons this year. Indicative of the turnover in the class system under Soviet rule is the excitement caused by the arrival of one "noble" in an automobile. A noble in an automobile! How incongruous, how amusing, how democratic, remark fellow nobles of the iron aristocracy. And members of the old pre-Soviet aristocracy look on with empty eyes, murmuring: "And how ironic!"

[During Rufus Steele's vacation, this column is being conducted by another Monitor staff writer.]

Elevator Staffs Return to Jobs In Vertical City

Agreement Assures Peace in New York for at Least Six Months

Modernistic Tie-Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—After nearly 20 hours of conferences between building owners, union officials, United States Department of Labor and organized labor at City Hall, the mechanics of New York City's skyline were functioning as usual today under the terms of a strike settlement, which means a peace pact of at least six months.

The negotiators came to their agreement at 2:30 o'clock this morning after a virtual veto by Mayor LaGuardia had blocked a threatened tie-up of 1000 buildings in Manhattan.

At noon today it was said at union headquarters that service had been resumed in all buildings whose owners and operators had signed the Curran award. This excepted three big office buildings owned by Walter J. Salmon, where the strike was still on.

30,000 Elevators

It was the first major building service strike in the history of "the Vertical City." There are 10,000 buildings on Manhattan Island that are served by 30,000 elevators, and in them people travel in a day more vertical miles up and down than they travel horizontal miles in all the subways, motorbuses, cabs and other conveniences put together.

The use of human legs in traveling up and down these buildings is impossible for many persons, since it is like mountain climbing. The elevators are, therefore, a necessity, important as common carriers.

The three buildings still affected are at 500 Fifth Avenue, Salmon Tower, 11 West Forty-second Street, and at 55 West Forty-second Street. Skeleton elevator service here was being maintained by strikebreakers protected by armed guards. The management of the Salmon buildings said they would not re-employ any of the strikers "for the time being."

"We are not members of the Real Estate Board and are not bound by the Mayor's agreement," it was added.

Some Dissenters

"Rank and file" workers in 10 large loft buildings in the garment district between Fifth and Eighth Avenues also continued out, having refused to accept the City Hall agreement.

There was indications today that the union membership was not entirely satisfied with the City Hall settlement.

The agreement is to run for six months from March 1, during which the Curran arbitration board is to study classification of office and loft structures and recommend "reasonable minimum wages" as a basis for further negotiation.

Ethiopia Accused By Italy of Curb On Neutral Zone

ROME, Feb 19 (AP)—Ethiopia was accused by an Italian Government spokesman today of putting unacceptable conditions in the way of concluding a preliminary agreement for establishment of a frontier neutral zone in the region of recent Italo-Ethiopian hostilities.

As a consequence, the spokesman said, Italy may find it necessary to take "precautionary measures of a stronger nature."

The official source said it was not true as had been previously reported at Addis Abeba that an agreement had been reached on creation of a neutral zone.

"We suggested to the Ethiopian Government," he continued, "creation of a neutral zone and they have more or less agreed in principle, but with certain conditions. These conditions, however, we cannot accept. So we have replied to that effect and hope to get a settlement without these conditions."

One condition advanced by Ethiopia, the spokesman explained, may possibly be acceptable to Italy for humanitarian reasons.

"This is the condition," he said, "that nomad tribes shall have the right to use wells and cross through the neutral zones to wells for the needs of their cattle. But there are other conditions that are not acceptable at all."

What these are, the spokesman said, he did not wish to say.

"There can be no question of a neutral zone," he added, "until the Ethiopians have evacuated the places they have occupied. Our precautionary measures do not seem to have affected them in any way."

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Britain Also to Search War Chest

Arms Commission Named to Conduct Inquiry in England

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 19—Investigation of arms traffic in the British Empire may now get under way with the appointment of a commission to conduct such an inquiry.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, announced the personnel of the commission as follows: Sir John Eldon Bankes, chairman; Sir Thomas Allen, Dame Rachel Crowdy, Sir Philip Gibbs, Prof. H. C. Gutteridge, Sir Kenneth Lee and Mr. J. A. Spender.

Sir John Eldon Bankes is a prominent British jurist, his last post being Lord Justice of Appeals. Sir Thomas Allen is leader of the Co-operative Society. Dame Rachel Crowdy has long been identified with the League of Nations and its work. Sir Philip Gibbs is a prominent British journalist and war correspondent. Professor Gutteridge is dean of law at the University of London. Sir Kenneth Lee is a Lancashire manufacturer. Mr. Spender is well known as an editor and historian.

Coincident with the announcement of the commission's membership it was made known that the arms inquiry will actually begin within a fortnight and will, for the most part, be public. The commission has power to call and to examine witnesses and to call for written information and documentary evidence. But there is no provision for putting witnesses under oath and the Government might withhold official documents from the commission if it should judge it wiser to do so. These two reservations were admitted by Mr. MacDonald in replies to questions by members. But he gave assurance that the commission would have every possible assistance from the Government.

The inquiry is planned about as follows:

1. Should Britain prohibit private arms traffic by institution of a state monopoly?

2. To determine steps to be taken to minimize objections to which private manufacture is said to be open as set forth in Article V of the League Covenant;

3. To consider revision of Britain's present strict control of the export of arms.

© Underwood

Dame Rachel Crowdy
Active in Anti-Opium Campaign

Public Declared Aroused to Need Of Court Reforms

Lawyers in Legislature Are Said to Have Blocked Efforts in Past

A lawyer-controlled Legislature was blamed today for Massachusetts having to peck away year after year with little success to obtain reforms in the judicial system that would save the taxpayers thousands of dollars.

This comment, by Arthur S. Harris, secretary of the Judiciary Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, augmented an appeal to the public to back proposed changes in the State's judicial system that would alleviate congestion in the courts.

The chief proposals of the committee would increase fees for carrying cases into the Superior Court from $3 to $10 and levy a $15 fee

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Greater Tax on Banks Advocated

Square Deal for Leonard Urged

Antivaccination Bill Is Heard

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Bank Tax Advocated

Tax the banks and increase state and municipal revenues, E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, urged today. He explained that up until 1923, national banks were taxed on the value of stocks they held, but at that time the Legislature changed this system so that banks were taxed on an income basis. Cities and towns have lost as a result, he said.

To prove his point, the Finance Commission chairman said that one Boston bank which had been paying $100,000 yearly in taxes up to 1923, paid only $5000 in 1924, the year following the change of law. Restoring the old method would add several hundred thousand dollars to the annual income of communities throughout the State, Mr. Sullivan believes. He will ask the commission to make a study and file a report with the Legislature on the subject.

Plea for Leonard Issued

Give Leonard a chance! Thus did the Rev. A. Z. Conrad and the Rev. Charles E. Park of First Church of Boston (Park Street) today appeal to Governor Curley to give the Boston Police Commissioner at least a year's trial. In an open letter protesting the Governor's attempts to remove Mr. Leonard, the ministers said in part:

"Commissioner Leonard, cannot possibly reveal his competency for the high office he now holds in less than one year.

"At the present time the public is not with you in ousting him when not one valid charge has been made against him.

"An impartial hearing must be such in fact as well as in theory or else the effect of it will be a very decided reaction against you.

Quick reaction to this letter soon came. Governor Curley announced that Eugene C. Hultman, former police commissioner, should resign his position as chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission because "shocking" and "astounding" conditions have been discovered in the police department which he recently directed.

Investigation into the police department, the Governor said, disclosed conditions making it difficult for Mr. Hultman's successor to rectify them as he had to depend upon men who were contributing factors to them.

All of which made State House observers see an easing up on Mr Leonard.

Vaccination Attacked

Get busy and modify rigid compulsory vaccination laws or public opinion will abolish them altogether! Members of the Legislative Committee on Public Health sat up with a start at the warning, voiced today by Mrs. Jessica C. Henderson, secretary of the Citizens' Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination. She led the fight to halt a bill extending the compulsory practice from public to private schools.

Inoculating legislative deliberations with some of the virus of human liberty which has sustained its proponents in a protracted struggle against inhumane laws, the citizens' group at the same time defended two bills of their own designed to make vaccination voluntary instead of compulsory, and to require doctors

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

U. S. Shipbuilding Head Admits Allocation Voided Navy Bids

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—The Senate Munitions Investigating Committee heard from Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company ,today that it was "common talk" among shipbuilders that allocation was to supersede competition in the award of 1933 naval ship contracts.

Mr. Ferguson explained, however, that since the information did not come officially from the navy, he and officials of other companies decided to bid on the whole list of ships in order to be sure that their contracts would be legal. It should be revealed previously that shipbuilders prepare detailed estimates and bid low only on ships they hope to get. On all others they place so-called "protective" bids with overhead and profit boosted.

Between 1932 and 1934, cruiser bids jumped from a low of $8,000,000 to a high of $16,000,000.

Violation of Contract Plan

"Isn't the idea of allocation entirely at variance with the idea in the law of awarding contracts on the basis of low bids?" asked Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri.

Mr. Ferguson replied that he thought it was.

"I saw no way of distributing awards legally except on the basis of sealed bids," he told the committee. "There was common talk that the work would be allocated by the Navy to the people who could do the work. It was said that Newport News would get advantages in aircraft carriers. I heard some talk that the Sherman law was not considered to be in effect since the passage of the NIRA.

"I heard that the Navy Department expected people to bid only on the work they wanted. But no one told me the bid law had been rescinded. There was nothing in the Navy's literature on bids that said anybody was to be handed anything.

Didn't Think Prices Fixed

"I told a lot of people that to my mind allocation did not mean fixing price but distribution of work by the President or the Navy after receipt of bids. As far as we were concerned we bid the list. I think other bidders took the same stand."

Mr. Ferguson's testimony links up with the statements from L. R. Wilder, head of Gulf Industries, who told the committee at the outset of its study of cruiser bids that "common knowledge" had made it possible for some to make a correct list of successful bidders 10 days before bids were submitted in July, 1933.

Earlier, Mr. Ferguson told the committee that it was "perfectly normal" for shipbuilders to cut their bids to cost when their yards needed work and increase them when they did not.

Not Anxious for the Job

He explained the fact that his company's bid on the Tuscaloosa in 1931 was $414,375 above cruiser bids in 1929 and although costs estimates were $355,000 lower by saying that the increase "indicated no special anxiety to get the job." At the same time it was shown, bids placed by the New York Shipbuilding Company decreased $453,000 and those by Bethlehem $58,000.

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, Mr. Ferguson estimated, lost about $1,000,000 on its 1932 "fighting" bid placed on the Quincy to shut out bids from the United Drydock Company which entered the field that year, offering competition to the "big three" shipbuilding companies for the first time since the World War.

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Crime Treaty Is Before 42 Legislatures

Reciprocal Pact for Solid Front of Enforcement Agencies Ready

Ratification Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19—Forty-two Legislatures have been asked to ratify a reciprocal state compact which will present a united front of law enforcement agencies against organized crime, Philip Lutz, attorney general of Indiana and chairman of a group that pioneered the movement, said here today.

This interstate movement for reciprocal agreements, policies and agencies aimed at wiping out organized gangs of criminals in the United States, will receive impetus at a second conference called in Louisville, Ky., May 13 and 14. The first conference in the interstate offensive against lawlessness was held in Chicago on Dec. 12 with 15 states represented.

The Chicago conference asked for practical application of a law signed by President Roosevelt June 7, 1934, whereby Congress, in advance, gave consent for two or more states to enter into an agreement to render mutual aid to prevent or prosecute crime.

Without Parallel

"This marked departure from the federal trend of centralization of power was probably without parallel," Mr. Lutz said. He continued:

"Congress has in the past approved 70 compacts between states that deal with taxation, navigation, utilities, conservation and economic matters. It has had no crime compacts presented. The ease with which the late John Dillinger, Hoosier outlaw who was eventually killed, raced across state boundaries to evade justice, feathered the interstate pact movement. First, some three states joined in offering a reward for his capture. Eight central states then asked an interstate compact dealing with crime."

The Chicago conference expressed a need for state legislation to implement the signing of an interstate reciprocal pact or treaty; the necessity for strict supervision of parolees and those on probation in each state with an exchange of information between states on the subject and the value of waiving formalities of interstate rendition in order to expedite the punishment of criminals on parole who resume unlawful activities.

Proposed Treaty

The initial wedge, in what promises to be a far reaching interstate offensive against organized crime, was incorporated in a proposed treaty. Terms of this treaty have been translated into bills which are pending now before most of the 42 state legislatures that convened in January, Mr. Lutz said. In this compact which the Chicago conference drafted, the state in which the prisoner was paroled is referred to as the "sending state." The one into which he moves is called the "receiving state," by terms of the compact which follow:

1. Paroled prisoners may move into a receiving state under the following conditions; where the receiving state gives consent; where the parolee can show that he resided

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Liberty Bond Issue Leaves Vulnerable Gap in Gold Ruling

Way Is Thought Open for Stabilization of the Dollar

New Deal to Push Monetary Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Victory for the Government in the gold clause cases sweeps away the major obstacle in the path of the New Deal's monetary policies, saves the Treasury billions of dollars in potential gold obligations, boosts the stock market and paves the way to ultimate dollar stabilization at home, and possibly stabilization abroad.

That, in a nutshell, is the first impression of the White House and Cabinet left by the five-to-four Supreme Court decisions. The decisions, however, have brought so sudden and so great a lifting of the foreboding that has hung over the capital for weeks, that the Administration has not yet fully adjusted itself to the new atmosphere.

Federal attorneys in the Department of Justice and the Federal Reserve System were subjecting the majority opinions to an intensive re-analysis today. So far, this only confirms the Administration in the belief that—to all effects and purposes—it has won a sweeping victory wherever the gold clause cases had immediate practical effect.

May Stabilize Dollar

The Roosevelt Administration may now proceed with whatever it decides to be the next step in its avowed objective of increasing price levels, and of ultimately creating a dollar which will not fluctuate either in short-term or long-term business cycles.

Furthermore, the obstacles which Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, solemnly assured the Supreme Court last month stood in the way of American participation in international stabilization parleys, if the gold clause were sustained, are now swept aside.

Mr. Cummings told the Court an adverse decision would "cripple" the Administration in negotiations for world stabilization. Whether the Administration plans to institute such negotiations at this time is not known, but at least the way is cleared.

Eliminating Liberty Bonds

Another possibility is that the Treasury will now begin a large scale conversion of the $12,000,000,000 gold clause Liberty Loan bonds outstanding. Such a conversion would presumably have two objects.

In the first place, the replacement bonds would have lower interest rates, saving the Government material amounts.

In the second place, if successful, the operation would take off the market gold obligations round which the Supreme Court's decision still leaves some ambiguity.

The new replacement bonds would, of course, carry no gold clause, for this has been dropped by the Government for good.

The ambiguity left by the court's decision all surrounds the one case of Perry vs. United States, involving the gold clause in Liberty Bonds. There were, in effect, three opinions on this case.

Liberty Bond Issue Flares

There was the opinion read by the Chief Justice and supported by Justices Cardozo, Brandeis and Roberts; there was the concurrent assent to this opinion by Justice Stone, in which he went further than the rest of the court majority; and, finally, there was the denunciatory minority opinion of Justice McReynolds and his conservative colleagues.

Future gold clause discussions will undoubtedly chiefly concern themselves with this case. To review the three separate views of this knotty problem, the Hughes group held that Congress—"in so far as it attempted to override the obligation

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Keen Analysts Note Strong and Weak Points in Case

Some See Chance Of New Litigation

The Supreme Court's gold clause decision was today said to have dodged essential questions, opened the future to further litigation and continued business uncertainty, and to have left wide loopholes in the Government's means of averting suit for bond payments in gold.

This opinion came from Dr. Nathan Isaacs, one of the five leading authorities in the major fields of business and law at Harvard University and of international note.

The decision added little, if anything, to the existing law, Dr. Isaacs said. Essential and pressing questions, he pointed out, were adroitly avoided. The pretext, he went on, by which the Government is to avoid being sued for full gold payment "is hardly likely to impress the layman as anything but legal trickery, and is apt to prove essentially vulnerable.

"It leaves the United States in the unsatisfactory position of having an acknowledged moral and legal obligation—with its only defense from payment being its right to refuse to be sued in court. This is a heritage from the Crown of England, which has aptly been described as the royal prerogative of dishonesty."

Others Uphold Decision

Four other authorities uniformly welcomed the decision for putting public policy above private contracts. They included Dr. J. Anton de Haas, professor of international relationships; Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, former advisor to the Bank of England and the United States Treasury; Dr. Sumner H. Slichter, professor of business economics, and Dr. Frank W. Taussig, dean of American political economists.

The decision may constitute the greatest single impetus to American cancellation of the European war debts, in the opinion of Dr. de Haas, an expert in the field of international relations.

The Government is clearly put in the position of hiding behind a legal defense, to avoid payment of legal debts, he indicated. "How, then, can the United States condemn European war debtors for doing the same thing, as a matter of equally realistic policy?"

Although Dr. O. M. W. Sprague originally favored holding the dollar at its original gold level, he nevertheless does not believe that the Constitution and the Supreme Court are the proper agencies to enforce such a monetary policy. He welcomed the decision today, saying that it freed the Government to make its own decisions on money matters.

Had to Free Government

"If the court did not free the Government in this way," he said, "it would have had to be accomplished otherwise."

The acute need for advisory Supreme Court decisions is the chief lesson of the case, Dr. Sprague declared.

"I was in the Treasury when the gold clause was abrogated. Had we then been able to request an advisory court opinion, in advance of the act, all this uncertainty would have been eliminated."

Other opinions:

Dr. Slichter, an expert on the business cycle:

"By being liberated to carry on the control of money and credit freely, the Government has seen one of its chief weapons sharpened for combating the business cycle."

Guided Public Policy

Dr. Frank W. Taussig, political economist:

"The court has rightly let public policy influence its decision, where the law itself is not clear. The best public policy today seems to me to indicate that the Government's money policy be sustained."

Dr. Isaacs foresaw serious complications, when the country wakes up to a realization of how inconclusive was the court's decision. He pointed out that the Government's means of defense against the collection of full gold payment in the case of Liberty bonds, was its right to decline to be sued in court. However, asked Dr. Isaacs, what about a case in which the Government voluntarily has to come into court?

"Suppose someone were to offer a $1000 Liberty Bond in payment for $1690 in federal taxes," he said. "In order to collect, the Government would be forced to bring suit in the courts. It would then expose itself to a court ruling based on the Supreme Court decision—holding that the Government must pay in full."

"Or suppose a foreign government were to ask for payment in gold. This is not a matter for court jurisdiction, but for diplomatic negotiations. Here also the Government would have to decide whether it would, as a sovereign state, acknowledge its legal debts."

Geneva Plans System of Air Passes

Soviets Find Air Lanes Cheaper Than Road Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Representatives of the principal aviation corporations of the world, including those of American, British, French and Italian companies, have visited Moscow during the past few weeks with proposals for technical assistance to transform Soviet military and civic aviation. It is understood that several contracts for such help have been tentatively approved.

The position of foreign aviation manufacturers was explained to the Monitor correspondent by one of the American representatives as follows: "The Soviet Government is making its own airplanes, and buying only a few from abroad. Because Russia is determined to manufacture its own planes, it does not offer a large market for planes.

Spectacular Advances

"But aviation technique has made spectacular advances during the past year or two, particularly in the United States. Many Soviet factories, like many of our own, already are out of date. But such factories may be converted at moderate expense to make the newer types of motors and equipment. American and other companies are offering to provide the technical personnel to train Soviet engineers and workmen in the most advanced technique."

Asked if foreign companies by such assistance would not prepare Soviet factories to compete against them in the world market this American representative replied:

"The Soviet aviation industry already is a factor in the world market. The Soviets are selling planes to such countries as Turkey and Persia.

"We take the view that the Soviets will get the most advanced technique from some other source if they do not get it from us, and that by working with Soviet industry we can create a market for our airplane parts which they cannot yet make, and will not be able to make in sufficient quantity for some years."

Prospects

The prospects for development of commercial aviation in Russia greatly impressed several of the visiting experts, they declared to the Monitor correspondent. In this vast country, with practically no highways and inadequate railways and waterways, air lines offer a solution of many transportation problems.

An American engineer put the matter thus:

"Recent improvements have drastically reduced the cost of transportation by air. If one is satisfied with low speeds—say 80 to 100 miles an

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First Empire Air Mail Delivered at Auckland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

THE first Empire air mail to arrive in New Zealand was delivered at Auckland recently, when four mail bags, containing nearly 7000 letters, and a special bag with mail for the Duke of Gloucester, were landed from the Orient Liner Oronsay from Australia, 18 days after the mail left London by airplane. The mail was delayed in Australia through an accident to the plane, else it would have caught an earlier ship across the Tasman, and would have reached Auckland in 16 days from London, about 10 days faster than the fastest time by ocean and train. With an air connection across the Tasman, which can be crossed in about 12 hours, the time could be still further reduced.

U. S. Representative Acts to Protect Private Aircraft Building

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 19—Proposals for a system of international airplane passes to facilitate private tourist traffic by air was a notable feature of the disarmament debate here today.

British and Americans agree that development of aircraft as an industrial enterprise and as a means of travel should not be hampered.

For purposes of international armaments control, the British believe it will not be easy to discriminate between civilian and military planes. Earl Stanhope, Foreign Under Secretary of State, even suggested that some civil planes of recent model were superior to many military machines. Therefore, in his opinion, in any endeavor to regulate armaments manufacture and traffic, the proposed licensing system should apply to both categories.

United States Ambassador Hugh S. Wilson expressed himself anxious not to handicap the legitimate aircraft business.

Mr. Wilson declared that the United States could not follow Europe in any rigid control or curtailment of civil aviation or aircraft as a potential branch of the arms business.

The problem presented itself differently on the European and American viewpoint. It is believed, however, that divergent viewpoints on the possible military use of civil aircraft can be reconciled.

In any case it is proposed that special passes would suffice to remove tourist planes from the provisions which would regard their flight from country to country as exportation of arms.

Lynn Shoe Plant Resumes Activity As Walkout Ends

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 19 (AP)—The walkout of the turn lasters of the Gold Seal Shoe Co., which closed the plant last Wednesday, ended today when, upon advise of counsel, the Lynn Joint Council of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union voted the striking employees should return at noon. Union officials said they would return under the same conditions existing prior to the walkout.

The walkout of 300 turn lasters a week ago Monday resulted in 1400 employees of the plant being forced into idleness when the plant closed.

Attorney Peter J. Walsh, upon whose advice the union voted to end the walkout, told them that the lasters would, if they continued the walkout, "be holding the firm up at gunpoint" in view of an arbitration clause which the union had with the firm and which does not expire until Dec. 31, 1935.

Shoe Workers Arrested

LOWELL, Mass, Feb. 19 (AP)—Two men were arrested today outside the Chris Laganas shoe factory as 600 shoe workers assembled for a demonstration to force the concern to negotiate with the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union.

'Gas' Stations Plentiful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19—New York State has one gasoline station for every 81 motor vehicles, according to Mark Graves, Commissioner of Taxation and Finance. There were 28,763 filling stations licensed last year, Mr. Graves said, and receipts from them at $2 for each license totaled $57,526. There were 2,330,570 motor vehicles, including motorcycles, registered in the same period.

Greater Tax on Banks Advocated

Square Deal for Leonard Urged

Antivaccination Bill Is Heard

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to guarantee the purity of the serum used in compulsory injections.

Mrs. Henderson declared that vaccination is harmful and had resulted in hundreds of fatalities among children and adults which many times were not certified as due to such causes. Parents are up in arms over the law which subjects their children to vaccination that sometimes produces virulent disease, she said. A vote for compulsory vaccination, Mrs. Henderson continued, is a vote for increased profits for physicians and manufacturers of virus. She said some deprecatory things about the product of a virus manufacturer whose sales amounted to $4,000,000 in one year.

Dr. Perrin T. Wilson of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society sided with the citizens' committee. Natural immunity is the only immunity from disease and vaccination does not help, he told the legislative group.

Speculation Tax Urged

Governor Curley's drive against land speculation in connection with public improvements, announced in his inaugural message, today picked up speed when his bill, calling for a 75 per cent tax on profit made on acquired land sold to municipalities, was heard before the legislative committee on taxation.

Richard D. Grant, his chief secretary, appeared before the committee to outline the drive to curb the activities of land speculators. He charged that "it is a well known fact that for a long period of time land, in the vicinity of proposed substantial improvements, has been acquired and then sold at unconscionable profits."

Mr. Grant added that the Governor believes this proposed legislation would stop land speculation, "something that no mayor of Boston has been able to effectively combat."

Dog Racing Dates Set

Out on a spruced-up dump in the swampy Alewife Brook Parkway district of Cambridge, greyhounds will start chasing a mechanical rabbit around an oval track and people will start betting their money on the outcome on May 18. The State Racing Commission granted a license authorizing pari-mutuel gambling to make its Massachusetts debut under the auspices of the Bay State Greyhound Racing Association, Inc., in a racing meet lasting until July 2. Then the Essex County Greyhound Racing Association, Inc., opens at Methuen for a meeting running from June 29 to Aug. 10.

Another group to receive a dog-racing license, the Old Harbor Kennel Club, will build a track in South Boston and start raking in gambled money in a meeting running from July 3 to Aug. 14. They will also be open from Oct. 5 to Oct. 12.

Horse-racing dates have not yet been decided upon. A suitable track must be built, but gambling promoters anticipate no delay on that score.

* * *

While license and meeting dates were being handed out, orders from Governor Curley were coming into the racing commission's office for the removal of three members of the office staff. Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the commission, is requested to discharge Lawrence Bresnahan, Stephen Foti and John Keefe. Mr. Bresnahan campaigned for General Cole, candidate for Governor in the Democratic primaries, and for Senator David I. Walsh. He was executive secretary of the commission. One of Governor Curley's choices for a place in the racing office is Cornelius Cronin, former Boston College hockey player, defeated in the race for a Democratic nomination for the Massachusetts House from the Cambridge district.

Snow Work Organized

Light snowfall today and tomorrow, the Boston Weather Bureau reported today. Meanwhile, Mayor Mansfield was taking a long-time view of the load which winter storms place on city streets and city budgets. Looking forward to other winters, as a general plans for future campaigns, the Mayor has approved dividing the city into five districts with responsibility for snow removal vested in as many divisional engineers. Joshua Atwood, divisional engineer, becomes chief-of-staff to supervise "all activities in the city proper."

Turning to this winter's reports, today told of coastal pack ice wreaking glacial impact upon harbor defenses. Down in Salem Bay, Bar Head and Ram's Horn beacons have ceased bleating warnings to navigators. Ice carried away the granite base of Bar Head. Ram's Horn suffered a somewhat similar casualty. In the approaches to Beverly Harbor only Lobster Rock Light is still blinking through the siege.

Wellfleet and Provincetown folk are in suspense as a sulking ice field threatens to close first one port then the other, depending on direction of wind and tide. Provincetown fishermen kept anxious vigil Sunday night. It was Wellfleet's turn to sit up last night. Coast guardsmen are "riding herd" on the outer edge of the pack, for it would never do to put their vessels between the pack and the shore. One fishing vessel trapped offshore is being provisioned by the coast guard.

If Cape Codders can hold on for two or three weeks longer, the spring thaws will disperse the field, coast guard officers say. Meanwhile, Provincetown fishermen are wondering what is happening to their wiers and trawls abandoned in hasty retreat before the grinding advance of pack ice.

Relief Drive Speeded

Boston shoulders 2000 more family burdens, according to the January census of the Emergency Relief Administration, Arthur G. Rotch, state director, estimates the added cost to ERA and the Boston Public Welfare Department at $400,000. The reason? Simply that more families are tying the ensign into the mizzen shrouds, a token of distress—a token of empty purses, empty larders, empty coal bins.

A not-so-empty outlook appears with today's Emergency Relief Campaign figures—$2,660,043 contributed toward the $4,000,000 drive. Shock troops are coming up into the lines. Oscar W. Haussermann, general chairman, is preparing to spring a big seven-day attack. Zero hour begins at a dinner for more than 1500 volunteer solicitors at Symphony Hall next Monday. All the hushed suspense reminiscent of World War days, "shock troops," "zero hour," a publicity "barrage," the intensified waiting for the signal to go "over the top," is being crowded into the last days of the 1935 campaign.

A bugler from Battery C, 241st Coast Artillery, will sound off mess call at Monday's luncheon. A platoon under the command of Capt. George E. Ellard will supervise the serving. Even the noonday fare will be reminiscent of rations passed down the trench on the Western Front.

Carrier pigeons will span suburban communities carrying the campaign message; launches will scour the harbor to obtain donations from lighthouse keepers and island residents. The big Italian liner Roma, making her first call, will be opened to public inspection, and the proceeds given to the emergency fund.

Yankee's Tour Continues

Moving into the last week of its triumphal tour the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads' streamlined "Flying Yankee" continues its tour of northern Maine today and tomorrow. Thursday the train will return to Portland and head down to Boston again making brief exhibition stops at North Berwick, Maine, and Portsmouth, N. H., winding up for the day at Newburyport, Mass.

Washington's Birthday, final day of its tour, the new train will continue southward to Beverly for a short inspection stop, will move to Salem where it will back up the Gloucester branch, turn at Rockport, exhibit an hour in Gloucester and then move on to Salem where it will stop for several hours. At Lynn there will be another stop of two hours for inspection.

From Lynn to the North Station the run will be made at slow speed in order to give all those along the track a good look at the flier. Saturday at the North Station will be transport men's day in which the train will be open only to railroad men and their families, steamship men, and others identified with the transportation industry.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"DE LUXE" (Shubert). New comedy by Louis Bromfield and John Gearon. With Violet Heming, Melvyn Douglas and Blanche Ring. 8:30.

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). Walter Huston in play based on Sinclair Lewis book. 8:15.

"PETTICOAT FEVER" (Plymouth). Dennis King in new comedy. 8:30.

"THE DRUNKARD" (Copley). Revival of P. T. Barnum melodrama of the vintage of the '80s. 8:40.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Little Dutch Mill," color cartoon; "To the South Seas With Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot"; Laurel and Hardy in "Live Ghosts"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

EXETER—"Gentlemen Are Born." 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also "Kid Millions."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Charlie Chan in Paris." Fenway, 1:09, 3:53, 6:27, 9:01. Paramount, 10:18 a.m., 12:51, 3:24, 5:57, 8:40. Also "The Woman in Red."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

KEITH'S—"Murder on a Honeymoon," with Edna May Oliver. 10:10 a. m., 1:14, 4:18, 7:22, 10:26. Stage: "Casino de Paree" revue.

STATE—Ann Harding in screen version of "Biography," with Robert Montgomery. 1:08, 4:10, 7:30. Also May Robson in "Mills of the Gods."

MAJESTIC—Pabst's "Don Quixote," with Feodor Challapin. 11 a. m., 12:41, 2:20, 4:17, 6:06, 7:53, 9:41.

METROPOLITAN—"Devil Dogs of the Air," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:04 a. m., 1:55, 4:46, 7:43, 10:34. Stage: Polly Moran, vaudeville. Overture: "Columbia."

ORPHEUM—"David Copperfield." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Vaudeville.

MODERN — "Sons of Steel." 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Also "The Gilded Lily."

BOSTON — "Strange Wives," adapted from novel by Edith Wharton. 10:28 a. m., 1:27, 4:26, 7:25, 10:25.

TREMONT—"Only Yesterday" and "Servants' Entrance." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "The County Chairman." 1:10, 4:09, 7:08, 10:07. Also Jessie Mathews in musical comedy, "Evergreen."

UNIVERSITY—Katharine Hepburn in Sir James Barrie's "The Little Minister." 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. Also streamline train melodrama, "The Silver Streak."

Music

FAELTEN PIANO SCHOOL — Recital by students of the preparatory course, 30 Huntington Ave. 8.

GEORGE W. BROWN HALL—Piano recital by Verona Durick, including Mozart's Sonata in G major. New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

LAURA HUXTABLE PORTER—Recital of works of poets and composers past and present. Empire Ballroom, Hotel Vendome. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL—Open House Concert. Howard Harrington, tenor; Edwin Biltcliffe, pianist. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. Admission free. 8:15.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE — "Earthquake Waves," lecture by James Bernard Macelwane, S.

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY — Bruins vs. Canadiens, Boston Garden. 8:30.

"THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH"—Presented by Cambridge Civic Theater in Abraham Lincoln School tonight and tomorrow at 8.

DR. TEHYI HSIEH—Speaks on "Living Issues of the Orient" at Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. Susanne P. Shalina will discuss bills now before the legislature. Hotel Bradford Ballroom. 6:30.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CREDIT—Discussion of "The Legal Aspects of Credits and Collections." Hotel Bradford. 7:30.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY—Brown vs. Boston University, Arena. 8:30.

BASKETBALL—Converse Rubber vs. Irwin Club. East Boston Civic Center. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

NORTH CAMBRIDGE CONCERT—By ERA Orchestra, Lincoln School. 7:30.

ROTARY CLUB — "The Economics of Recovery—Where Do We Go From Here?" address by Dr. Davis R. Dewey. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

PEWTER COLLECTORS' CLUB—Meeting in classroom A of the Museum of Fine Arts to hear Mrs. Buhler, of the museum staff, talk about the pewter collection there. 2.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Etchings and Engravings. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"Persian Paintings and Illuminations of Books from 13th to 18th Century," talk by Moustapha Aviedor. 11 a. m.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CREDIT—Boston Chapter addressed by Edward L. Harris and Charles A. Colton on "The Legal Aspects of Credits and Collections." Hotel Bradford. 7:30.

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Cannon Bath Towels
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Large size 22x44 inches. Spongy and absorbent. White centers with colored borders of blue, pink, green, red, orchid. Most unusual value.

Candlewick Bed Spreads
2.95

Made with white fringe on unbleached sheeting. The wick work is done by hand in the following colors: old rose, blue, green, yellow, lavender.

Chatham Two Tone Blankets
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83% pure virgin wool, 17% fine cotton. Closely woven, perfectly napped, full size. Combinations of green and orchid, rose and gold, green and rose, mahogany and tan. Size 72x84 inches.

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Sixth Floor

Lindbergh Led Youths to Flying

Dade Becomes Spokesman for New Generation of Air Pioneers

Forecasts Small Planes on Mass-Production Scale in Decade

When Charles A. Lindbergh and the "old bus" landed in France nearly eight years ago, it was as though a signal had sounded for the surge of American youth into aeronautical laboratories, universities and airports for training in aviation.

Among the entering thousands was George C. Dade, now of New York University, who flew his plane up to Boston from New York recently to attend the annual convention of the National Student Federation of America.

But as Mr. Dade's motor throbbed over the East Boston airport, there was still considerable talk going the rounds of that gray May day in 1927 when a young man with keen eyes and quiet, modest bearing completed 3647 miles of solo flight through uncharted air ways.

Hearkened to Lindbergh

The flight of Dade from New York is no parallel to Colonel Lindbergh's exploit. But the Dade trip told more eloquently than words of the far-reaching effects of that world-famous ocean hop which are only now becoming visible as a new generation approaches maturity.

"We need great research laboratories, capital, far-reaching experimentation to develop aviation," Colonel Lindbergh told the people of France. And some 3000 miles away, intent on every word he spoke, following his every action, were young men who could fulfill Colonel Lindbergh's demands. Even as they prepare to graduate into active aviation ranks today these young men are thinking in terms of great aviation transport companies, of a motor era in the air paralleling certain phases of the early period of automobile development.

George C. Dade

George Dade qualified as spokesman for the new air-conscious generation by being the youngest licensed air pilot in the United States when he won his permit in 1928.

"My guess is," he says, "that small planes suitable for economical private use, costing about $1000, will be produced at a rate of 10,000 a year within another decade."

Safety Placed First

The first consideration in this development according to the young aviator will be safety, based primarily on slow landing speeds. The plane must land within a short space.

The autogiro is headed in the right direction, but according to Mr. Dade, falls considerably short of the goal required for mass home consumption. The future of aviation now rests in the engineering field.

These are Mr. Dade's major observations at the age of 22. They have been growing on him ever since he had lunch with Colonel Lindbergh, eight days before the latter's epoch-making Atlantic flight. Dade was 14 years old then. And from then on he wanted to fly, obtaining his first chance with John Wagner, now chief pilot for Pan American Airways between Chile and Buenos Aires.

Auto Thieves Caught

Out of the grasp of one policeman and into the arms of three was the windup to a series of automobile stealing escapades staged by four thieves early today. The captured men are believed to be members of the Crescent gang which has been pilfering from many parked cars and driving off with a few.

A woman's complaint that men were stealing articles from cars parked in St. Paul and Falmouth Streets brought a sergeant and two patrolmen from the Back Bay station to the vicinity. Patrolman Henry T. Doherty was knocked down and nearly run over when he spotted the thieves in a car and ordered them to halt. In trying to get away they smashed into the police cruising car. Shots were fired and four men taken. The car in which they were captured had been stolen in Northampton.

Three Girls Rescued

Skating on thin ice had a startling meaning today for three little South End girls. It was impressed upon them at the expense of an icy ducking in Muddy River, near Simmons College yesterday. Thanks to Leo Minahan of 193 Wolcott Road, Brookline, the three youngsters are here to heed the meaning of caution.

Seeing their plight, Mr. Minahan left his car and crawled out on the ice. He collared one girl shouted reassurances to two other bobbing heads, then with the help of a passerby, waded out with a ladder and got them safely ashore. Quickly lining up his shivering, wailing charges, Mr. Minahan marched them double time to the boiler room of the Fenway Playground fieldhouse. All hands thawed out a bit and then the police wagon trundled the youngsters home by way of City Hospital.

Down at Quincy Point, another rescue. A woman confined to a wheel chair, four children and a dog, were carried out of their burning home by relatives and neighbors. Only Fluffy, the dog, was done up by the dense smoke. Gradually he came to. In 20 minutes his tail was wiggling normally in appreciation of family caresses.

Otis Portrait Unveiled

Tribute to James Otis, a "radical" of colonial days, was offered at the Old State House today in speeches given at the presentation and unveiling of a new portrait of Otis before the Bostonian Society. The portrait is by Robert S. Chase.

Frank Washburn Grinnell read a paper on Otis and his influence as a constructive thinker. The artist also made a brief speech, in which he said that through men like James Otis "what remained of the feudal system in the colonies was forced out of the picture."

Moyse Holds Seat

From the State House late yesterday the following groups made the following news:

The Senate—Turned down a petition seeking to unseat Senator George G. Moyse on charges of election irregularities:

Adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to favor federal legislation for the prevention or punishment of lynching.

The House—Threw out a proposed excise tax on beverages, tickets of admission and tobacco, designed to relieve real estate tax burdens.

Heard the reading of a bill providing for the placing of the Boston superintendent of police under civil service which had been passed by the Senate.

Registry of Motor Vehicles—Registrar Goodwin opened a drive against drunken drivers, hit-and-run motorists and "fixers" by sending a letter to every police chief in Massachusetts, asking for co-operation.

Briefs

Revere's new Mayor, James M. O'Brien, yesterday showed a budget $104,743 less than was expended in 1934 when he submitted it to the City Council for approval. The 1935 budget calls for expenditures of $1,965,854.40.

* * *

Champion dogs of every breed and class are being carefully groomed by owners for the twenty-third annual Eastern Dog Club exhibition to be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, on Friday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Piano soloist.....	Children's sketch.	Talk, Fred Hoey....
5:15	Agricultural reports..	'Congress Speaks':	Male quartet.....	"Skippy" sketch....
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	talks; music.....	"Jack Armstrong".	Local dance music.
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	'Buddy and Blake'	The Cosmopolitans	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Defense Week talk....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	State House talk.....	sketches; music...	Soloist; quartet...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner"	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor"	Melody Limited...	Music lecture.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Reichman Orch....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Morton Downey; orch.	Recorded talk.....	"Just Plain Bill"...	Program by ama-
7:30	Musical Memories:	Popular vocal.....	Merry-Go-Round ...	teur talent.....
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch....	'Easy Aces,' sketch	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch...
8:00	Crime Clues; network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra....
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	Education speaker.
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	ERA Orchestra....
8:45	soloists; players.....	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	Science talk.....
9:00	Grace Moore, soprano;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; Mills	"Ruddigore," Pea-
9:15	concert orchestra...	guest soloists....	Bros.; orchestra...	body operetta....
9:30	Cleveland Symphony	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones's Or-	News Service.....
9:45	Orchestra concert,	McNamee; orch...	chestra; soloists..	3rd period, Bruins-
10:00	Artur Rodzinski, con-	'The Great Waltz':	Walter O'Keefe; Ca-	Canadiens game.
10:15	ductor	Francis White;	sa Lomas; soloist	Fisher Orchestra..
10:30	Speaker; Elliott Dan-	John Barclay; so-	Housing speaker..	Gypsy Violin.....
10:45	iels and his orchestra	loists; players; or.	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader.
11:00	Reports; soloist.....	Forecasts; events.	News Service.....	Dailey Orchestra..
11:15	Lyman Orchestra.....	NBC vocalist.....	Alexander Orch...	CBS speaker.....
11:30	Carl Hoff and his	Tom Gerun and	Johnny Green and	Hugh Connor and
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Radio City Matinee; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; geography program.
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour; soloists; popular orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music program: recital by artist students.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Mark Hellinger; Gladys Glad; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Everett Marshall; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, directed by Thornton Burgess.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; vocal ensemble; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; network dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen, comedian, and company; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John Charles Thomas, baritone, recital.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen, comedians; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:00 WNAC, "The Family Hotel"; Jack Pearl; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Columbia Concert Hall; Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, "Drums at Dawn"; Lincoln dramatic sketch.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably light snow, followed by clearing and slightly colder tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20's; moderate to fresh southerly, shifting to west and northwest, winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably occasional snow tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder in the extreme east portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Probably snow tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably snow flurries in the north portion tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east winds over the north portion and fresh to strong southwest and west over the south portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Wednesday; probably light snow over the north portion tonight and Wednesday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 12:10 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:50 p. m.

* * *

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; snowfall; depth on the ground at 8 p. m. trace; maximum temperature 41 degrees above zero; minimum 24 above.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	37	Minneapolis	28	38
Bermuda	66	70	New Orleans	48	58
Chicago	32	40	New York	38	40
Denver	30	62	Norfolk, Va.	40	52
Helena, Mont.	34	44	Philadelphia	40	42
Jacksonville	40	58	St. Louis	36	58
Kansas City	36	54	San Francisco	54	70
Los Angeles	64	84	Washington	42	50
Miami, Fla.	58	60			

A—8. a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 19.
B—Maximum Feb. 18.

Serve this broth of broths

PAYING ITS WAY

A widowed mother and her daughters had a telephone, among other household conveniences. Sharply reduced income compelled a cut in the household budget, however, and the telephone was scheduled to go.

One of the daughters—an expert comptometer operator—had registered at the school for such part-time work as might be available, and GAVE HER TELEPHONE NUMBER so she might be reached quickly if wanted.

Result: Fifteen days' work during the ensuing month. The telephone stays, because, by this service alone, it has more than paid for itself.

Whether you can afford a telephone depends on its value to you. What it would cost you can be learned by calling a telephone business office. . . . (No charge for such a call.) *New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.*

FOR FOLKS who like HOME MADE DESSERTS

READY COOKED SPICE PUDDING

Try this rich yet delicate dessert tonight. Just heat it and eat it. It's delicious, wholesome, and economical too. Each 15¢ can serves 4 or more. Ask your grocer for ROUNDS.

Men DEVOUR It

● Men are ravenous for Prudence Corned Beef Hash. It's the real homey kind, made by an old New England family recipe; yet all ready to serve smoking hot in four minutes. Costs less than seven cents a person. Try it on the men folks. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW...BEEF LOAF

MAN-KIND
DOG & CAT FOOD
Quality Dog Food
Only sweet, fresh, wholesome REAL beef and mutton in this highest quality U. S. inspected Pet Food. They deserve the best.
As good as the food on your table

A SUGGESTION FOR DINNER

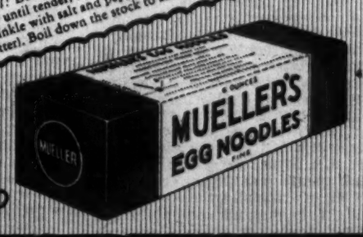
DELICIOUS ECONOMICAL

Egg Noodles with Fricassee of Chicken

1 Package Mueller's Wide Egg Noodles
1 Fowl
3 Tablespoons butter
3 Tablespoons flour
2½ Cups stock
1 Teaspoon salt
¼ Teaspoon pepper

Boil the noodles for 9 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Place fowl on a hot platter with noodles around it. Make the sauce by browning the butter and flour, adding the stock and seasoning it with salt and pepper. Just before serving, pour the sauce over the noodles and chicken.

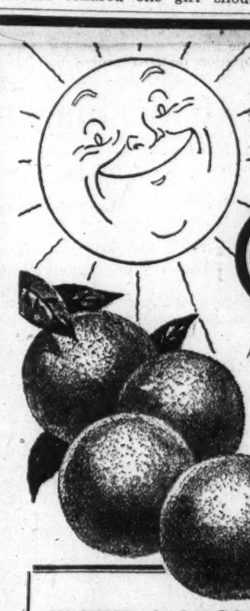
To prepare fowl: Dress, clean and cut up fowl. Cover with boiling water and cook slowly until tender, adding salt when about half done. Remove from water, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and saute in pork fat (or butter). Boil down the stock to about two and a half cups.



EASY TO PREPARE — QUICK TOO

AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

NRA CODE
FIRST NATIONAL STORES



Over 100 Cars just arrived from SUNNY FLORIDA ..Juicy sweet Indian River

ORANGES

Sweet, heavy with juice, thin skinned. Right now the quality is outstanding. At these low prices it is a good idea to serve oranges to your family twice a day.

2 DOZ small size 39c — 2 DOZ medium size 49c

GREEN BEANS Fresh Tender New Arrivals 2 Lbs 17c
APPLES Extra Fancy "Winesaps" for Eating 5 Lbs 25c
BANANAS MELORIPE 4 LBS 21¢
LETTUCE ICEBERG CALIFORNIA HEAD 8¢
CARROTS LARGE BUNCHES 2 BUNCHES 15¢

SUNKIST CALIFORNIA NAVELS
RICH GOLDEN JUICE
EXTRA LGE. SIZE Delicious sliced alone or with other fruits Doz 37c

Our stores will be open until 1:00 p. m. Friday, February 22nd

Here's a Lot of Fine Food for a Little Money

LONG LOAF BREAD

We have a right to be proud of this famous loaf. You, too, will be glad to serve it to your family. There is a lot of real wholesome nourishment in it

Whole Wheat Bread 40% White Flour—60% Whole Wheat BIG 20 oz. LOAF 9c

WHITE SPRAY - QUICK COOKING STYLE
Rolled Oats 2 3 Lb Pkgs 33c

STRAWBERRY - RASPBERRY - BLACKBERRY - APRICOT - PINEAPPLE - CHERRY
Preserves Pure Mirabel 1 Lb Jar 16c

FANCY IMPORTED - GEISHA, NAMCO OR CHATKA
Crabmeat 2 No ½ Tins 45c

DELICIOUS REAL OVEN BAKED BEANS WITH PORK
Baked Beans Finast 2 28 oz Tins 27c

UNCOATED - A FOOD WE SHOULD ALL EAT MORE OF
Blue Rose Rice 2 Lbs 9c

FINAST - LIGHT NEW ORLEANS VARIETY
Molasses No 2½ Tin 25c — 2 No 1½ Tins 27c

SPECIAL SALE
Ginger Ale
Millbrook Pale Dry
4 12 OZ BOTS 25¢
Lime Rickey
6 12 OZ BOTS 45¢
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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Minority Gold Case Opinion Forms Basis for Political And Economic Development

McReynold's Scathing Denunciation From the Bench Is Tempered by Stone's Separate Opinion—Much Is Yet to Be Decided

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—The expressions of minority opinion from the Supreme Court bench, now having their day in the sun after the majority opinions have been digested, are of great political and economic importance.

They indicate what might have been, what momentous differences would have been produced on the national scene today, if a single individual had separated himself from the majority. There were in reality three expressions of divergence:

Justice James R. McReynolds's scathing extemporaneous speech from the bench, expressing disgust at the "monstrous" views held by the majority;

The formal dissenting opinion, in vastly more moderate terms, read by Justice McReynolds for himself and Justices Willis Van Devanter, George Sutherland, and Pierce Butler.

Stone's Opinion Paramount

Justice Stone's separate opinion strongly emphasized Congress's sovereign power to regulate the value of money.

For the future, Justice Stone's view may hold paramount importance. Harlan Fiske Stone, professor of law at Columbia University, was a close personal friend of former President Hoover, a member of the "Medicine Ball Cabinet." And he has been mentioned as a possible Republican nominee for the Presidency. Yet his views more emphatically supported the authority of Congress to chart radical monetary policy than those of any of his colleagues—even the erstwhile Democratic Justices, Louis Dembitz Brandeis and Benjamin N. Cardozo.

"The Government," wrote Justice Stone, "through the exercise of its sovereign power to regulate the value of money, has rendered itself immune from liability for its action."

Right, But Forced to Suffer

Justice Stone deplored "this refusal to fulfill the solemn promise of bonds of the United States," but he emphasized that this result was a consequence of sovereign congressional authority, and that in the circumstances, he objected to the court telling the plaintiff that, while he has no remedy, he has "an inviolable right to performance of the gold clause."

And he therefore refused "to suggest that although there is and can be no present cause of action upon the repudiated gold clause, its obligation is nevertheless, in some manner and to some extent not stated, superior to the power to regulate currency which we now hold to be superior to the obligation of the bonds."

At the opposite extreme was the McReynolds speech. President Woodrow Wilson's attorney-general spared no invective in his extemporaneous remarks.

No Verbatim Record Kept

No stenographic record was kept by the court, and only reporters' notes are or will be available. But the Tennessee Justice held it his responsibility "to reveal in its nakedness just what has been done." And that, he said, was nothing less than the disappearance of the Constitution.

"The guarantees to which men and women heretofore have looked to protect their interests have been swept away," he continued. "The powers of Congress have been enlarged, and we stand as a people today stripped of the very fundamentals."

"The people expected these gold clauses to protect them against a debased currency. A debased currency is nothing new. Nero undertook to exercise that power. . . ."

* * *

Justice McReynolds was at his most sarcastic height in referring to the majority opinion which condemned the Government's action in abrogating the gold clause in Liberty bonds, while holding that persons have no redress.

Forbids One His Rights

"In one breath it is said that Congress has no power to repudiate a government obligation. In the next breath it is said, 'It is true you have but 60 cents and you were promised $1, but Congress has made it unlawful for you to accept what you contracted for. Since it is unlawful for you to accept what you contracted for, you have not been damaged.'"

He did not deny Congress's right to adopt a monetary system, but denied that this meant "any monetary system."

"Here we have a monetary system the extent—I almost said the wickedness—of which is almost beyond comprehension. First, we give the President power to depreciate the dollar to 50 cents. Next, we destroy all these private obligations by statute, not only private obligations but government obligations as well.

"And so, having put out $500,000,000 of gold-clause bonds in May, Congress in July says all these contracts or promises to pay in gold are contrary to public policy.

Dollar Now 60 Cents

"Having undertaken to destroy these gold clauses, the dollar is depreciated to 60 cents. Prices of commodities can now be estimated in the deflated dollar, and now instead of a dollar we have 60 cents.

"All mortgages of the railroads and the great corporations, all bank deposits, all insurance funds, everything the thrift of man has accumulated toward his old age, is subject to this depreciation.

"No such power was ever granted by the framers of the Constitution It was not there then. It was not there yesterday. It is not there today. We are confronted with a condition in which the dollar may be reduced to 50 cents today, 30 cents tomorrow, 10 cents the next day and one cent the day after.

Why Not Five-Cent Dollar?

"We are told that the Government has made out of this transaction the royal sum of $2,800,000,000 which now reposes in the Treasury."

On that basis, Justice McReynolds said:

"You could depreciate the dollar to 10 cents or 5 cents and that would give you abundant capital to pay off the public debt and discharge the private obligations as well."

"That never was the law and it ought never to be the law," he declared.

The formal opinion followed the general lines laid down in the McReynolds speech. It states that the action of Congress, "under the guise of pursuing a monetary policy," "really has inaugurated a plan primarily designed to destroy private obligations, repudiate national debts and drive into the Treasury all gold within the country in exchange for inconvertible promises to pay, of much less value."

Should Afford Relief

"Enforcement would deprive the parties before us of their rights under the Constitution. Consequently, the court should do what it can to afford adequate relief."

Congress' action is described as "plain usurpation, arbitrary and oppressive," "the destruction of lawfully acquired rights."

"If this power exists, Congress may readily destroy other obligations which present obstruction to the desired effect of further depletion. The destruction of all obligation by reducing the standard gold dollar to one grain of gold, or brass, or nickel or copper or lead will become an easy possibility."

Again, in a note of heavy sarcasm, the minority excoriates the majority opinion on government bonds:

Default Made Safe and Easy

"The majority seems to hold that the resolution of June 5 (Congress devaluing act) did not affect the gold clauses in bonds of the United States. Nevertheless, we are told that no damage resulted to the holder now before us through the refusal to pay one of them in gold coin of the kind designated or its equivalent.

"This amounts to a declaration that the Government may give with one hand and take away with the other. Default is thus made both easy and safe."

And again:

"Obligations cannot be legally avoided by prohibiting the creditor from receiving the thing promised."

Bought in Good Faith

"These bonds are held by men and women in many parts of the world. Thousands of our own citizens of every degree, not doubting the good faith of their sovereign, have purchased them.

"It will not be easy for this multitude to appraise the form of words which establishes that they have suffered no appreciable damage; but perhaps no more difficult for them than for us."

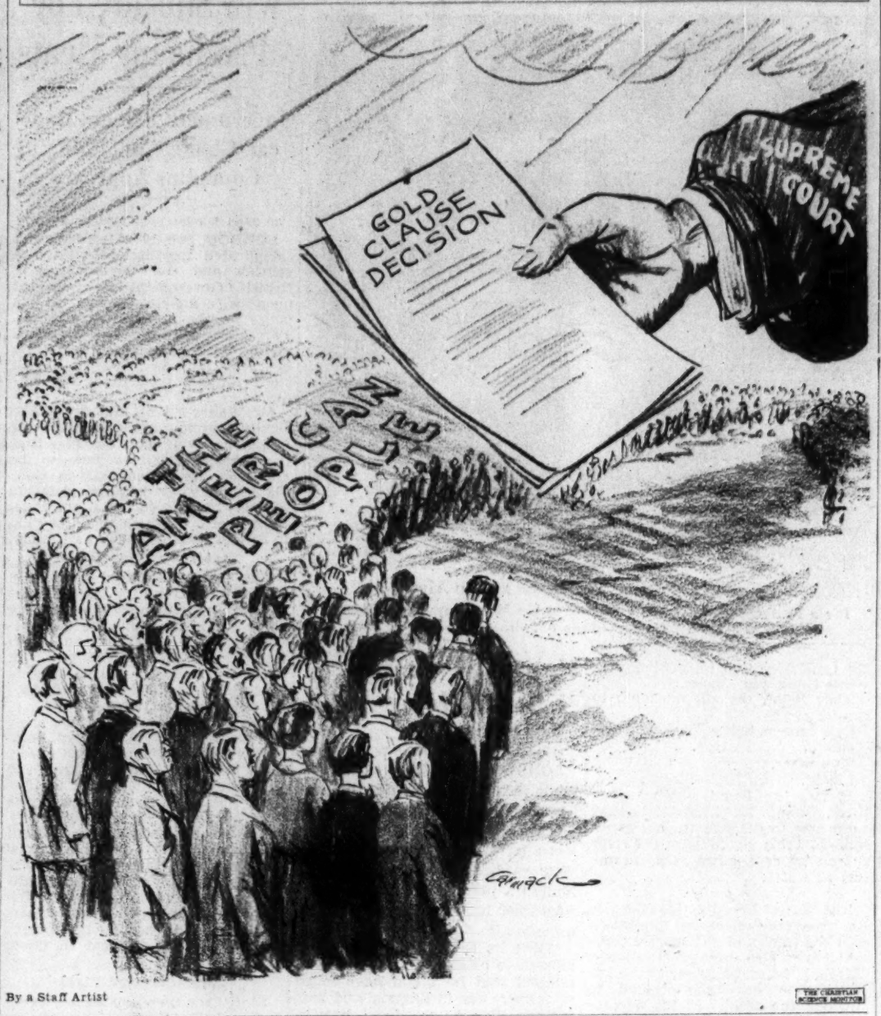
"For the Government to say, we have violated our contract but have escaped the consequences through our own statute would be monstrous"

And finally:

"Loss of reputation for honorable dealing will bring us unending humilitation; the impending legal and moral chaos is appalling."

Thus the minority.

Decided in Their Favor



By a Staff Artist

Liberty Bond Issue Looms As Weak Gap in Gold Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

created by the bond in suit, went beyond the congressional power," but that since no injury had been done in purchasing power, damages could not be collected.

Powder for Dissenters

Mr. Justice Stone, on the other hand, agreed that the Government had repudiated its gold contract obligation but that it had taken this step in the exercise of its sovereign power to regulate the value of money and thus "has rendered itself immune from liability for its action."

In other words, the question of "damages" and "purchasing power" had nothing to do with the issue.

Finally, the McReynolds minority, of course, called the whole matter straight repudiation and unconstitutional.

The Administration problem is whether the loophole left by the Hughes majority will cause it trouble and require additional legislation. This matter has yet to be decided. Department of Justice officials are confident it will not. On the other hand, the Administration may decide to play safe.

Other Possible Loopholes

Foreign owners of Liberty bonds, for example, who have a gold market, might show that they had actually suffered damage. Administration lawyers contend, however, that since these bonds are payable only in America, where gold is banned, it would be just as illegal for them to collect gold as for American citizens.

A second difficulty presents itself in the possibility that domestic holders of gold Libertys will cling to them till the dollar is re-valued, when they might show grounds for a damage case.

It is this possibility that Justice Stone deplores, and in doing so gives the Administration a hint as to its remedy. He refers to the "undoubted power of the Government to withdraw the privilege of suit upon its gold clause obligations."

Inflationists Take Heart

As a result of this hint Congress may be asked to pass legislation withdrawing from the Court of Claims the right to hear gold clause cases, which would safeguard the Government.

Inflationists have seized upon the Supreme Court victory as an immediate reason for renewing their drive. This is in keeping with those very forebodings expressed by the minority members of the court, who branded the opinion as "repudiation."

Inflationists hold that the Administration's power to do as it pleases with money has been upheld on highest authority and that therefore the President should sharply raise prices all around by introducing greenbacks or fiat money. Advocates of the bonus, the Townsend plan and other schemes all feel encouraged by the result.

Summary of Cases

That clauses in private contracts cannot hamper Congress in the exercise of its constitutional control over the currency was the basis of the majority opinion in rejecting the suit of Norman C. Norman vs. the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The Court points out that it is not concerned with the wisdom of Congress, but with power—not policy. It says:

"Contracts, however expressed, cannot fetter the constitutional authority of the Congress. Contracts may create rights of property, but when contracts deal with a subject matter which lies within the control of the Congress, they have a congenial infirmity. Parties cannot remove their transactions from the reach of dominant constitutional power by making contracts about them."

And, the point is:

"Whether the gold clauses do constitute an actual interference with the monetary policy of the Congress in the light of its broad power to determine that policy. Whether they may be deemed to be such an interference depends upon an apprisement of economic conditions and upon determinations of questions of fact.

Entitled to Own Judgment

"With respect to those conditions and determinations the Congress is entitled to its own judgment. We may inquire whether its action is arbitrary or capricious, that is, whether it has reasonable relation to a legitimate end. If it is an appropriate means to such an end, the decisions of the Congress as to the degree of necessity for the adoption of that means, is final."

The gold clauses were not for payment of gold coin as a commodity, the Court decided, but were contracts for the payment of money. They "were intended to afford a definite standard or measure of value."

But "the devaluation of the dollar placed the domestic economy upon a new basis." If the Norman contention were accepted, corporations would obtain their receipts on one basis and make their obligation payments upon another.

Meant Potential Chaos

Hence it requires no acute analysis or profound economic inquiry to disclose the dislocation of the domestic economy which would be caused by such a disparity of conditions, in which, it is insisted, those debtors under gold clauses should be required to pay $1.69 in currency while respectively receiving their taxes, rates, charges and prices on the basis of $1 of that currency.

Congress thus rejected a dual system—part gold value and part dollar value—and established a uniform monetary system. This it was entitled to do, and enforcement of the gold clause, as this suit sought, is concluded by the majority to be "an attempted frustration . . . of the constitutional power of Congress over the monetary system of the country."

The decision is written with a free and pungent pen. It refers to arguments being "in the teeth" of established constitutional principles, declares that the obstructive character of the gold clause is clear.

Bearing on Corporate Rights

Some of the declarations may have a wide bearing on other Congressional actions—notably touching corporation rights in control of water power and other utilities. For instance: "to subordinate the exercise of the federal authority to the continuing operation of previous contracts would be to place to this extent the regulation of interstate commerce in the hands of private individuals and to withdraw from the control of Congress so much of the field as they might choose by 'prophetic discernment' to bring within the range of their agreements. The Constitution recognized no such limitation."

The court gave a seemingly paradoxical decision in the second of the cases, involving the gold clause in Liberty Bonds (Perry vs. U. S.). The opinion apparently left the door open to further suits in the event of certain eventualities. The court made three major points:

No Damage, No Cause for Suit

Congress exceeded its authority in abrogating the gold clause in Liberty bonds.

Despite this, the right of plaintiff for redress rests only on the permission of Congress to the individual to bring suit against the Federal Government, which in this instance is lacking.

Furthermore, analysis of the economic situation shows that plaintiff suffered no actual damage in any case, since buying power of the dollars received by sale of his bonds was equal or larger than buying power of dollars paid for the bonds.

The court is apparently fearful that if the constitutional right of Congress to break its gold payment promise is upheld the Congress will accept as a corollary the right to repudiate the amount to be paid.

"The Government's contention thus raises a question of far greater importance than the particular claim of the plaintiff," the court says. ". . . The contention necessarily imports that the Congress can disregard the obligations of the Government at its discretion, and that when the Government borrows money, the credit of the United States is an illusory pledge."

Contracts Not Less Binding

The court adds:

"The fact that the United States may not be sued without its consent is a matter of procedure which does not affect the legal and binding character of its contracts. While the Congress is under no duty to provide through the courts, the contractual obligation still exists and, despite infirmities of procedure, remains binding upon the conscience of the sovereign" . . .

"We conclude that the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, in so far as it attempted to override the obligation created by the bond in suit, went beyond the congressional power."

The court finds, however, that plaintiff has suffered no real loss. On this point it says:

Shows No Loss

"Plaintiff has not shown, or attempted to show, that in relation to buying power he has sustained any loss whatever . . . the payment to the plaintiff of the amount which he demands would appear to constitute not a recoupment of loss in any proper sense, but an unjustified enrichment."

In the third of the opinions, involving government gold certificates (Nortz vs. U. S.) the court held that individuals who had been forced to surrender them under the Administration emergency banking acts had no right to redress because:

Being currency, and constituting legal tender, it is entirely inadmissible to regard the gold certificates as warehouse receipts. They are not contracts for a certain quantity of gold as a commodity. They called for dollars, not bullion."

Since at the time of the mandatory exchange of gold certificates for other forms of currency the exchanged dollars had the same gold value as the certificate dollars, the individual had suffered no loss from the exchange.

Had any individual been given gold for his gold certificates he would have been forced to surrender the gold immediately. Therefore actual confiscation of the gold certificates did not in itself inflict any loss on an individual.

Gold Case Decision Size of Short Novel

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 19

IT TOOK the Supreme Court 18,000 words, two hours, five opinions, and a summary statement from the bench to dispose of the gold cases.

Chief Justice Hughes read three majority opinions; Associate Justice McReynolds gave his dissenting views extemporaneously from the bench and read part of one prepared opinion covering all the cases. Associate Justice Stone read an opinion concurring generally with the majority, but differing in some respects.

His gold would have done him no more good than his gold certificates.

The Government was within its rights when it subsequently devalued the dollar.

Gold Case Principal Sees Ruin of Credit

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Norman C. Norman, manufacturing jeweler who sued the Government in one of the gold cases, made the following comment last night on the Supreme Court's decision:

"This decision gives us notice that the Government can depreciate the value of money to any extent it desires. A citizen cannot enter into a contract to protect himself against such a contingency. It is now possible for Congress to print such a vast quantity of paper money as potentially to destroy the value of all past promises to pay in the future."

His attorney, Emanuel C. Redfield, said: "In effect, this means that very little of the Constitution is left."

Foreign Impression Is That Gold Ruling Means Stabilization

By the Associated Press

London—Financial markets interpreted the Supreme Court decision on gold clauses in bonds as removing recent uncertainty and stabilizing the market. The stock exchange supported transatlantic issues.

Paris—French financial sources said the Supreme Court decision would contribute to the stability of all currencies.

Berlin—The German press saw the decision as a victory for President Roosevelt.

Stockholm—Prof. Gustav Cassel, gold authority, said the decision "has the greatest moral significance."

Rome—The stock exchange, isolated by government regulation, showed no important changes.

Moscow — The Soviet Union showed no interest whatsoever in the Supreme Court's findings, the newspapers not even mentioning it.

Capetown—Union of South Africa markets firmed and the Government is expected to have an $11,000,000 surplus due to gold taxation.

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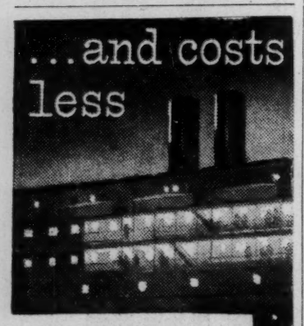

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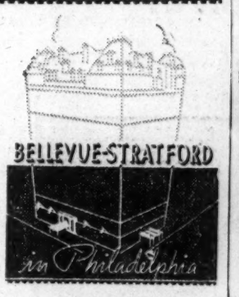

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Union Warns of Fascist Tide

New Deal Holds Vital Vote

History Told in News Flashes

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 — With the excitement of the gold decision still hanging over the capital, the normal routine of affairs was slow to start today. But the air was cleared and progress in Congress seemed more promising than for a month.

Possibilities of further legal battles over monetary policy seemed remote. At once inflationary groups in Congress began to mobilize for a further reduction in the dollar's gold content, although this time it is highly doubtful if they will have White House co-operation.

The $4,880,000,000 bill began to move in the Senate. Senator Huey P. Long's various irons in the fire began to cool, and the way was clear for the first NRA reorganization move scheduled for tomorrow.

President Roosevelt's plans for visiting Boston over the week-end were perfected today, and he is expected to leave early Saturday morning, Feb. 23. He will attend Franklin Jr.'s initiation to the Fly Club, a venerable Harvard institution, on Saturday evening, and leave immediately for Hyde Park, where he will remain for a day or two before returning to the White House.

* * *

Fascism?: The cry of "Fascism" which has recurred with increasing frequency since the Administration ignored the American Federation of Labor on the automobile code was sounded again from a different section of organized labor. I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, told the House Labor Committee that American labor can expect "increasing doses of Fascism" from NRA.

Asserting that labor can expect no help from the Recovery Administration because of the "presence on the inner circles of NRA" of too many representatives of industry, Mr. Ornburn declared:

"The trend is alarmingly similar to the early stages of Fascism in Europe where labor was first baited with promises, such as the NRA and then suppressed."

Organized floor leaders here have become increasingly convinced during the past two weeks that the Roosevelt Administration is, either deliberately or unintentionally, undermining the structure of labor organization. It is certainly true that behind this labor concern lies the fact that any strong feeling of sympathy toward the A. F. of L. as such have long ago ceased to be a persuasive factor in White House decisions.

It is also true that what is left of the "brain trust" strongly favors substitution of a more universal and inclusive type of labor organization for the existing A. F. of L. and the numerous small, independent unions.

* * *

"F-L-A-S-H!": The New Deal has a majority of 200 in the House, 40 in the Senate—and one in the Supreme Court!

That "one vote majority" is the most important of all, of course, and it has been exercised in three recent issues—the Minnesota moratorium case, the New York milk case, and now the gold cases. In each of these, Administration philosophy was upheld by one vote.

Scenes of profound excitement featured the exercise of that majority yesterday, which the old Capitol has rarely witnessed. It was a confusing task, trying to grasp the meaning in the first minutes of the quick verbal summary pronounced at the outset by the Chief Justice.

It was too much for one news service, which sent a flash on the result, only to revise it a few minutes later. For the newspaper men those mystic letters "F-L-A-S-H" have a tingling thrill all their own. They are sent over leased wires to newspapers in every part of the land, and other telegraphed copy and ticker material stops to let this privileged matter pass.

When the original announcement is followed a few minutes later by the words "KILL FLASH" it is disconcerting, to say the least. "Extras" may have gone out on the street on the strength of the first information. Unfortunately it was the same usually reliable news service, in this instance, which got out the wrong "flash" on the Hauptmann verdict.

* * *

A Collector of "Flashes": One newspaperman we know collects flashes. Every piece of news that has brought this exclamatory comment over the wires since the Armistice is in his possession.

Pasted up together they make an imposing record. They tell history in flashes. Few of them, however, were gathered in any more dramatic surroundings than those yesterday at the Supreme Court.

Wires had been set up in a hidden alcove not far from the court itself. The corridors outside were thronged. When the word came, messengers dashed through these corridors at imminent danger to bystanders' life and limb.

There at the wires stood assorted young men snatching one yellow sheet after another, and relaying the vital news on to their officers and the world. Listening to them one heard the same refrain repeated, or rather simultaneously announced in three different versions.

The disappointed crowds who could not enter the court, quickly caught the significance of the scene and good naturedly made way for the runners. If they did not make way—well, it was too bad for them.

A newspaper runner under such circumstances is as spirited as a war horse, and apt to be as ruthless. One runner, not very long ago retired, had the reputation of having knocked over and trampled upon a goodly number of senators and representatives and even claimed to having a Supreme Court justice or two on his list.

* * *

Releasing the Air Mail: A bill to release aviation from the depressing effect of the present air mail contract structure in conformity with the emergency recommendations of the Howell Aviation Commission was introduced by Representative James Mead (D) of New York and chairman of the Postal Affairs Committee.

In conformity with the commission's views, which on this point received the indorsement of President Roosevelt, the bill would confer on the I. C. C. immediate power to revise air mail rates either upward or downward as the facts might justify after proper investigation.

Such complete release from the Post Office Department rates was urged by the commission on the ground that several of the major air lines are now threatened with bankruptcy by the "suicidal" contracts they made to keep in operation. Unless prompt relief is accorded, the commission warned of a general breakdown in America's still fine airways system, which would do irreparable damage.

* * *

The "Long" Bomb: The celebrated bomb received by Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana fizzled somewhat under official scrutiny. It was revealed at the Post Office Department that experts had subjected the device to minute scrutiny and come to the conclusion that undoubtedly the whole thing was a hoax.

They found the alleged bomb to consist of:

One broken bottle.
One dry cell battery.
Two wires.
Liquid.

It was the liquid which baffled them. Despite all their efforts they were able to describe it only as an unidentifiable liquid which as far as can be determined is as harmless as water.

* * *

The "Long" Investigation: Senator Long's equally celebrated inquisition into the affairs of Postmaster General Farley also threatened to fizzle. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who has been ordered to produce the results of his department's investigations into Mr. Farley's private business, revealed that he had in turn ordered an exhaustive investigation into all Department of Interior files in an effort to find something which will enable him to comply with the Senate's order.

There are no Farley files in the department and there never has been any investigation of the genial Postmaster General to his knowledge, Mr. Ickes insisted. He added that:

"There never has been a single instance where Farley asked any favor from PWA or showed any interest in a PWA project. It seems to me he has leaned over backward in staying away from the public works program. I never have met any of his former business associates. As far as I know, none of them have ever visited PWA or the Department of the Interior."

Back at the Post Office Department it was learned that if called on the witness stand Mr. Farley is prepared to prove that the construction company he once owned in New York has done only 10 per cent as much government construction work under the Roosevelt Administration as it did under Herbert Hoover's term of office. Mr. Farley allegedly severed all active connection with the company when he assumed his present public office.

* * *

Relief Loan: Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, has asked to borrow another $45,000,000 from the Public Works Administration to tide his organization over until Congress gives them more money.

The $50,000,000 he borrowed earlier in the month lasted the states to which it was allotted just 10 days. They are already asking for more.

The transfer is expected to be made within the next 24 hours and will go out immediately to the local relief administrations.

But, He's No Snail

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — English Worker Takes His Home Along © Fox

It's a Portable House That Can Be Set Up Most Anywhere That Its Owner Finds a Job.

Unemployed Worker Takes Home Along

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Though he carries his house with him, Mr. David Weatherhead of Sunderland is no snail.

Once a shipyard worker but jobless after the closing down of yard after yard, Mr. Weatherhead built himself a portable home so that he would not have to wait for work to come to him.

When he first found jobs really difficult to obtain, Mr. Weatherhead realized that he would have to go somewhere else in England and look for one. But he wondered how to move and where to live. Then he had an idea.

If a horse could pull a caravan, he said, so could Mr. Weatherhead. So with odd pieces of material, such as an old perambulator, some wheels and a willing pair of hands, he built a caravan, complete with a door, windows and curtains. And now he is off looking for that job.

Public Demanding Reforms in Courts

(Continued from Page 1)

for the privilege of trial by jury. But as a bulwark against the passage of such legislation, which promises to cut down the flood of minor cases into the courts, are the members of the legal profession in the Legislature, Mr. Harris said.

An aroused public opinion, he claimed, was the only antidote to this legal opposition.

The proposed changes in the judicial system, ranging from an improved selection of jurors to giving judges the right to comment to the juries on court proceedings, Mr. Harris said, are not new. The proposals have recurred in the Legislature, he explained, year after year until many of the proponents frankly had become discouraged. Now the powerful backing obtained among civic organizations and from many legislators for judicial revisions this year, he pointed out, has brought the proposals prominently before the public.

"But we still have that split in the Legislature," Mr. Harris declared, "between those who think the proposed judicial changes will jeopardize their profession and those who think the higher fees will impose a greater burden on the poor man seeking justice.

"They forget that the poor man helps to pay for the tremendous costs of conducting trials and the great economic waste entailed in court congestion."

How the state may properly proceed to take the high profits of court trials will be learned through studies now being conducted by the Boston Bar Association. While the current Legislature will face a strongly mobilized offensive for judicial reforms, the Massachusetts drive will not get into full swing, it is said, before the 1936 Legislature.

U. S. Beet Sugar Deliveries

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Deliveries of all United States beet sugar companies during January totaled 83,307 short tons compared with 124,565 in January, 1934, the New York Sugar Exchange reports. Deliveries represented 5.6 per cent of the 1935 quota for beet sugar companies set under the provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act.

High Food Recalled In Petition Sent Taft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—With the cost of living continuing to mount, pioneers in Bluefield, Va., are recalling when a petition was circulated there addressed to President Taft making complaint of the high cost of the necessities of life.

Steak at that time had soared to 16 cents a pound, which was regarded as an outrage. The petition was signed by many persons and forwarded to the President.

Parks Set Off on Tampa Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 19—On the recommendation of a park committee, the St. Petersburg city council has agreed to purchase 1000 acres of land for municipal parks. With the expenditure of $80,000, a 700-acre tract on Tampa Bay on the north side of the city and 300 acres on Lake Maggoire on the south side will be bought.

British Farmers Win Subsidy For Producing Meats

Government Present Radical Change in Policy; Commons Approves

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 19—After long and complicated negotiations with Argentina and the Dominions, the British Government has decided upon a complete change in its policy on the importation of meat. This policy hitherto has depended mainly upon quantitative restriction of meat imports to help British stock farmers throughout the empire.

Mr. Walter Elliott, Minister of Agriculture, announced in the House of Commons yesterday evening that these restrictions are now to be abolished. He stated that in their place there would be imposed tariffs on meat imports on long-term basis, the proceeds of which would be paid to British stock farmers as a subsidy.

Negotiations Sanctioned

The Commons agreed by a large majority to extend for three months the existing temporary meat subsidy while the negotiations are proceeding with the Argentine and with British overseas dominions for necessary changes in the existing agreements to enable the new British policy to function.

The original agreements covering this question as to the integral parts of the British Commonwealth were made at the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in 1932. They were designed to raise the price of meat in Great Britain.

The so-called Ottawa agreement was an endeavor to promote mutual trading among the nations of the British Commonwealth, by admitting one another's goods on privileged terms to their respective markets. It was designed, for instance, to raise the price of meat in Great Britain.

Three-Cornered Fight

Since then there has been a three-cornered fight for British trade between Argentina, the dominions and English home producers.

On May 1, 1933, the Roca convention was signed between Great Britain and Argentina guaranteeing a minimum market to the latter at the July, 1931-June, 1932, level, while British manufacturers won special terms in the Argentine, especially easier money conditions and foreign exchange permits.

British exports to Argentina immediately began to climb and at the end of 1933 there was noted an increase of £3,000,000. Then England took less meat from the Argentine, and retaliation followed on the part of the Argentine. A cut in the import of Argentinean meat soon meant a decrease in the amount of textiles from Britain taken in the Argentine.

Temporary Subsidy

Since June 30, 1934, when temporary meat agreements terminated, the British Government has subsidized home meat production to the extent of £3,000,000, for the half year ending March 31, 1935.

Meanwhile the Government has been negotiating with the dominions to restrict their meat shipments to the United Kingdom, while the Government was evolving its new plan.

About a month ago the Monitor announced that the British Government was evolving a long-term meat policy to take effect after the temporary arrangement ended. The basis proposed was one under which a levy would be made upon all meat imports, to be used to provide a guaranteed price to the home producer. A similar arrangement is now in effect as to home-grown wheat, the actual levy being upon imported flour.

The British Government's new policy is regarded with mixed feelings in informed circles here. This is because Britsh economists—while almost unanimously approving abandonment of the quantitative restriction on imports—mistrust as a political expedient any long-term arrangement which would perpetuate the always unpopular system of subsidies.

Compulsory Service Of State Projected By Chekiang Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China — Compulsory public service is to be introduced this year in Chekiang Province, which is about the size of Indiana and has a population of 24,000,000.

The new experiment is designed to test the possibility of mobilizing the entire populace for carrying out an extensive public works program with th contribution of a few days manual labor a year from every able-bodied citizen.

All persons who have resided in Chekiang for as much as one year and are between 20 and 40 years of age will be called upon to serve from three to five days of work. Exceptions will be made in the case of soldiers, policemen and other government employees, school teachers and students.

Improvement of communications, river conservancy and affortestation are among the public enterprises on which the compulsory labor is to be employed.

Hauptmann Appeal Goes To State's Highest Court

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19 (AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann's appeal from a conviction of murder of the Lindbergh baby today was thrown into the state's highest tribunal, the court of errors and appeals. Chancellor Luther A. Campbell denied the application of defense counsel for an appeal to the Supreme Court, which automatically placed the case before the higher court.

Justice Thomas W. Trenchard today granted the application of Hauptmann to require New Jersey to pay the cost of printing the trial record for appeal purposes.

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Guests For Dinner

AMONG the pleasures of past walking-trips that Optimus and I often count over, we are in the habit of including one totally unexpected invitation to dinner.

This is the way it happened:

To begin with, we had climbed on foot several miles along a macadam road, to the loftiest village in the State. There were manifold beauties by the way, and the village itself we found to be a gem; but our step-by-step acquaintance with macadam made us resolve that the next day we would find a way out of town over a dirt road. The innkeeper, the postmaster, and other local authorities assured us that there was only one unimproved way that would take us in the direction we wished to pursue, and that one unimproved to a maximum degree—the road by Rich's Hollow.

Unimprovement, we assured our advisers, did not trouble us in the least. The more unimprovement, the less chance of having to leap out of the way of passing motorists, or of having to endure their looks of commiseration, or even of being compelled—since we were walking because we wanted to—to refuse well-intentioned offers of a ride. We liked the feeling of a dirt road beneath our feet; and, if it was grass-grown and practically unused, so much the better for us.

* * *

NEXT MORNING WE started out to follow the innkeeper's manifestly unenthusiastic directions to the Rich's Hollow Road. The day turned out to be as hot as an August day can be. We have never liked to admit anything but sheer enjoyment in our walking trips. Inconveniences, embarrassments, even hardships, we have insisted were part of the fun. In the face of skeptical friends and strangers alike, we have stoutly maintained that the only way to see the country is to walk through it; that the adventures of the footed road surpass all others in variety and first-handedness. Nevertheless, along with our distaste for macadam, already mentioned, goes one for walking on too hot a day.

The road to Rich's Hollow had its charms. It certainly was unused; and, though it did start off on a little treeless plateau entirely without shade, it rapidly descended into country covered with a second growth that furnished some protection from the sun. The roadsides were untouched and lovely down there, and each abrupt pitch and turn of the road beckoned us into a fascinating, because unknown, beyond.

As we progressed, the down grade became still steeper, and much more rocky. We literally slid down ledges, plunged into little boggy hollows, climbed up pebbly ascents and scrambled down the other side of them, all the while somewhat rapidly descending. We dealt with overhanging bushes and entangling vines, startled a rabbit, disregarded a snake, waved off mosquitoes, and presently heard a familiar noise behind us. It was the noise of an old, rickety car, traveling in second speed. At the moment we were walking side by side, balanced each on one of the high grassy ridges that formed the inner edges of the wheel ruts. We stepped to the scant foot room of our respective sides of the road, the car came careening into sight, and Optimus hailed it.

* * *

IT WAS THE first time we had ever tried to change a walking tour into one by automobile. Even then we did not wish to ride far, only to the end of the Rich's Hollow road.

The driver of the car, by his slightly official cap, proclaimed himself the R. F. D. "No," he said, "I can't take anybody in." Optimus said that, of course, he wanted to pay for the ride. "No-o," repeated R. F. D., "I ain't allowed to take passengers on account of the road. I'm liable to break a spring any minute, and then there'd be damages." With that he rattled on.

Well, after all, when we started to walk, we meant to walk. Perhaps the man's refusal was a saving of our self-respect. Besides, who knew when the road might open upon some real adventure?

After some two hours of slipping and scrambling, of sitting by the way and telling each other that this road was certainly in Class Z, we came unexpectedly to a bend where we found ourselves looking straight down into Rich's Hollow.

There we saw a stream and a pond, and there someone—a Rich, we supposed—had years ago built a house and a mill. The house stood long and white, close by the side of the road, which turned there at a right angle and followed the stream. Woods and undergrowth came down the mountain—facing us, almost to the house lot. The pond lay blue and motionless under the noon sky. The mill had long been idle. The place looked inhabited, and yet was utterly still except for the faint gurgling of the stream. Then, while we stood against the road in plain view from the house, two figures came in sight. One was a man, nearing the house with a basket of corn in his arms. The other was a white-haired woman, who opened a side door and stepped out upon a narrow veranda. "Ho, for a drink of water!" said Optimus, and we hastened down the hill.

As we approached we saw that the woman, with her hand shading her eyes, was looking at us long and curiously. Her gesture was repeated by the man, who set his basket down and came toward us. Before he reached us, the woman called cheerily: "How do you do? I can't say I know who you be, but whoever you be, we heard you were coming."

"Why, how—" we turned surprised faces, first to her, then to each other.

"The postman told us we had company coming. So dinner is most ready. You just sit down and cool off, and I'll get that corn in the kettle."

* * *

WE PROTESTED. We were strangers; we had some sandwiches with us that we had bought at the inn that morning; we were just out for a walk. The postman must have meant that someone else was coming.

"No, he didn't," the woman and her son both averred. "He meant you. He sort of described you, but we thought it might be some of our cousins from up in town."

"Ma's been flying around the last two hours getting ready for you," said the man. "She made me stop my work and clean up, too. You'd better come in."

"If you would just let us have a drink of water, we'd be so much obliged. And then we must be going on," we said.

"Oh, wouldn't that be dreadful!" the woman cried out. "I'd be so disappointed, after getting dinner all ready for you."

"But it wasn't for *us*," we insisted. "It was some cousins."

"It was for whoever was coming," she retorted. "We don't hardly ever have company down here. I do like to see folks!"

Who could resist that? Feeling a little as if we were obtaining something under false pretenses, we allowed ourselves to be seated in rocking chairs on the shady veranda. We had fans and drinks of cold water; and, before long, we had Mrs. Rich's perfect dinner. She certainly proved herself a good cook.

We could not keep on feeling embarrassed in the face of her evident delight in having company, and in return for her hospitality we told her almost everything we knew—all about ourselves, where we lived, how we happened to be walking on that road, what we did for a living, how many children we had, and where they were. We thought she would be more interested in the small gleanings of local history that we had gathered at the inn the night before, but we found that she was a true connoisseur of human beings, and that what she was genuinely interested in was us.

When the moment for departure came, we had a brief but violent struggle with ourselves. I saw Optimus thrust his hand into his pocket and look at me. I thought as fast as I could, and shook my head. We could not pay her for the pleasure she had had. We were her friends.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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THE END OF WINTER

THE light of newly fallen snow, when the crystal rays catch the frail glitter of the sun and shake the cold air into starlike points of blue and silver, is fairer than the light of summer; it is the snow-shine that comes for a moment and is gone; that moves over the evanescent foam and melts into shadow.

Snow showers that prelude spring are of fleecy lightness, cloudlike and vaporous, and the shadows that fall across the flakes are like silent rain dripping from a moist-laden tree. Save for the drifting air, the shadows, and the sunshine, the new snow is as yet untouched, enfolding the still younger spring; and then, as if a fresh vigor were animating them, the twigs lift themselves up. Watching closely, one sees the tiny jerk that scatters the snow-dust, and, molding a circle in the white bed, uncovers a half-formed bud.

In this mysterious light, half actual, half visionary, snowdrops grow.

I Walked Again in Beauty

TO FEEL again the touch of India was to move a time-flight backward to my romance-nurtured youth, to feel the firm foundation of the highest ranges of the earth again beneath my feet of fancy—Himalaya, lovely Sanskrit words, "Abode of Snow." . . .

I could remember well those rosy snows, incredibly celestial, seen through a garden vista. The rhododendrons on the hilly slopes grew there as nowhere else in all the world. Since childhood, the ever-greenish leaves and beautiful five-parted flowering of "rose-trees" have been a veritable passion to me. I was so little, then, but my first playground was that Eden spot of beauty. My second was the ancient Mogul glory of Agra, where in true mirror pool a child could look with wonderment on actual magic, for that clear surface caught and held the Taj Mahal herself, reflecting a perfection exquisite. I think that even a small child can draw in beauty through his very pores. The deep power of joy must be and is, I think—at first—based almost wholly on a picture world which catches all the vivid garnering of the senses; and if a child be fortunate enough to have as earliest memories things that are beautiful, majestic in themselves, those recollected hours, those lovely forms and sweet sensations will come to be habitually dear in a clear retrospective joy, fastened by invisible links to his affections. "The happy, prompt, instinctive way of youth" will keep and treasure all this precious book of pictures—near because lost, whole because torn—so that its color tints the whole of life.

The Taj Mahal undoubtedly did something to me, for as a wee lad there in Agra I lived beneath that most poetic edifice of all the world—limpid and rhythmic as the lovely elegy it truly is, an ode to deathless beauty. That period is a dreamland, yet so real, when memories have leave to drift and open, as upon this journey. Remotest childhood became again a visible scene on which the sun was shining, and "all its sunbright features touched as with the varnish and the gloss of dreams." Gardens of Agra, more dear than may be well believed, became again a living presence of the earth. I walked again in beauty long forgotten. The Jumna washed the red-dark sandstone walls of Akbar's ancient city, designed by Moguls like the Titans that they were, yet finished with exceeding jewel-like craft. The pearl perfection of the Moti Masjid, of the Jama Masjid, arose against the azure sky of India. And above all, the gleaming and all-satisfying purity, the glorious domes and minarets of Taj, took shape again in aerial grace, floating in lustrous marble bubble, in jewel mosaic of spandril laid with agate, bloodstone, jasper, within those calm reflective pools. I saw a frozen fountain, more perfect even than the fragrant living fountains in well-remembered Mogul gardens of Nishat Bagh—lotus-starred pools where cooling breezes blow from Shalimar, where Akbar came with caravan of elephants, and Shah Jehan himself came with the lovely Mumtaz Mahal, whose pearl-like beauty built that Mahal dream in marble.—From the story of Klondike Jim, in "Sourdough Gold," by MARY LEE DAVIS. (Boston: Wilde.)

Winter Night in Venice

I FOUND the night as full of beauty as the day, when caprice led me from the brilliancy of St. Mark's and the glittering streets of shops that branch away from the Piazza, and lost me in the quaint recesses of the courts, or the tangles of the distant alleys, where the dull little oil-lamps vied with the tapers . . . in making the way more obscure, and deepening the shadows about the doorways and under the frequent arches. I remember distinctly among the beautiful nights of that time, the soft night of late winter which first showed me the scene you may behold from the Public Gardens at the end of the long concave line of the Riva degli Schiavoni. Lounging there upon the southern parapet of the Gardens, I turned from the dim bell-towers of the evanescent islands in the east (a solitary gondola gliding across the calm of the water, and striking its moonlight silver into multitudinous ripples), and glanced athwart the vague shipping in the basin of St. Mark, and saw all the lights from the Piazzetta to the Giudecca, making a crescent of flame in the air, and casting deep into the water under them a crimson glory that sank also down and down in my own heart, and illumined all its memories of beauty and delight. Behind these lamps rose the shadowy masses of church and palace; the moon stood bright and full in the heavens; the gondola drifted away to the northward; the islands of the lagoons seemed to rise and sink with the light palpitations of the waves like pictures on the undulating fields of banners; the stark rigging of a ship showed black against the sky; the Lido sank from sight upon the east, as if the shore had composed itself to sleep by the side of its beloved sea to the music of the surge that gently beat its sands; the yet leafless boughs of the trees above me stirred themselves together, and out of one of those trembling towers in the lagoons, one rich, full sob burst from the heart of a bell, too deeply stricken with the glory of the scene. —From "Venetian Life," by W. D. HOWELLS.

Candlelight

WHAT romance there is in a lighted candle! Of course, in our childhood days, Christmas trees lit by candles were the acme of splendor, somewhat rivaled, perhaps, by the fireworks on Guy Fawkes's Day; but the most vivid memories were associated with being put to bed by candlelight on a winter's evening.

Nurse would come into the drawing-room, where we sat with Father and Mother, poring over our story books, drawing cocks and hens, or writing stories of wild and wonderful adventures. When we saw her appearing with a large can of hot water in one hand and a lighted candle in the other, we would immediately think that the height of earthly bliss would be reached if we could be allowed to stay up all night. Reluctantly we followed her upstairs, the candlelight making flickering shadows on the wall as we paraded up to the night nursery; and how dark and abysmal seemed the hall below as we leaned over the banisters, just one faint crack of light coming from the drawing-room door, where Father and Mother sat in grown-up satisfaction at not having to go to bed when we did.

On cold winter nights, there was a cosy coal fire in the grate with its high brass-topped fender, on which were arranged our night clothes. A glass of milk each, and some simple biscuits, were our staple supper, varied occasionally with big Bath biscuits that we were allowed to dip into the milk and suck. Then Nurse would blow out the candle and leave a night light burning in the passage, after which Mother would come and hear our prayers, and leave us cosily tucked up with the favorite doll of the moment on the pillow beside us. I suppose we went to sleep usually as soon as our heads touched the pillow; but I can remember on some occasions, when we were presumed to be peacefully sleeping, that we made a compact between us to count up to a million. The million mark was never reached: as the poet Browning wrote, we aimed at a million; but, unlike the man in question, we did not miss a unit, and probably got up somewhere into the thousands. However, memory does not record the exact figure. When we became too vociferous in our calculations, a deep-toned voice from the bottom of the stairs would call out: "Go to sleep!" Then we would lapse into silence and slumber.

F. I. G.

Die Zeit auskaufen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE kleine Fabel von einem Manne, der sein Horn neben dem Küchenherd aufhängte, um die eingefrorene Musik aufzutauen, ruft mit der Heiterkeit, die sie beim Erzählen verursacht, die lebhafte Vorstellung hervor, wie auch wir zuweilen in einen frohen Familienkreis kamen, wo ein herzlicher Empfang und die Gemütlichkeit teurer Freundschaft ein Gefühl des Drucks oder der Bedrängnis, worein uns die Pflichten des Tages zu verstricken schienen, auflösten. Wir fühlten uns beruhigt und erleichtert und als Teil des fröhlichen Kreises.

Die infolge kürzerer Arbeitszeit heute so vielen Menschen gebotene größere Muße entfaltet allerlei Möglichkeiten, die Zeit zu unserem und anderer Nutz und Frommen nicht „totzuschlagen" sondern auszunützen. Eine dieser Möglichkeiten ist der Gedanke, vernachlässigte Musikinstrumente und Singstimmen zu Hause zu pflegen und den Brauch, im Familienkreise zusammenzukommen, wiederaufleben zu lassen. Das ist gewiß ein hilfreicher und einladender Gedanke. Hat aber in diesen Tagen der Anfechtung nicht eine noch feinere Musik in vielen Familien „ein leises liebliches Vorspiel" ertönen lassen? Haben nicht gerade diese Anfechtungen Familien und Freunde in erfinderischen Bemühungen, einander zu helfen und einander aufzurichten, zusammengeführt, und haben sie nicht im Familien- und Gemeindeleben reichhaltige Weisen der Einmütigkeit zutage gefördert? Wird nicht immer mehr erkannt, daß wahre Eintracht stets geistig ist und von materiellen Umständen weder hervorgerufen noch beseitigt werden kann?

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die so viel dazu beigetragen hat, der großen Menschenfamilie Harmonie zu bringen, schreibt: „Die Vergegenwärtigung der Tatsache, daß alle Disharmonie unwirklich ist, bringt Dinge und Gedanken für die menschliche Anschauung in ihr wahres Licht und zeigt, daß sie schön und unsterblich sind. Harmonie ist im Menschen ebenso wirklich und unsterblich wie in der Musik" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 276).

Welch köstliches Erlebnis, die Herzen so verständnis- und teilnahmsvoll zu beeinflussen, daß die schlummernden Harmonien des wahren Wesens des Menschen die scheinbaren Mißklänge klar und lieblich übertönen! Liebe zum Ausdruck bringen; liebevoll sich bemühen, etwas Hilfreiches zu tun; die ermutigenden Worte äußern, die nur geistige Einsicht eingeben kann, bringt den Pilgern auf Erden Heilung und Ermutigung, zieht sie in das Licht und die Wärme der Wahrheit und der Liebe und ruft dankbare Erwiderung in Form von erneutem Mut und frischem Streben hervor.

Es gibt heute in fast jedem Teile der Welt viele Menschen, die, als sie durch Einsamkeit, Mangel, Leiden oder Sünde gefesselt schienen, von einem freundlichen Boten besucht wurden, in dessen Denken das geistig wissenschaftliche Verständnis, daß „alle Disharmonie unwirklich ist", so klar war, daß es „Dinge und Gedanken für die menschliche Anschauung in ihr wahres Licht" gebracht hat. Dann erkannte der Leidende, wie gut Gottes Weltall ist, wie schön und gesegnet alle das Kind Gottes umgebenden Zustände sind,—das von dem göttlichen Vater-Mutter, dem Gemüt, geschaffene und erhaltene wirkliche Selbst. Die einengenden, niederdrückenden sogenannten Gesetze und Ansprüche der Materie werden dann als wesenlose, grundlose Auferlegungen erkannt, die von den Wahrheiten des geistigen Seins, in dem alles übereinstimmt, vertrieben werden.

Der große Apostel Paulus forderte die Epheser im 5. Kapitel seines eindringlichen Briefes auf: „Wandelt vorsichtiglich, nicht als die Unweisen, sondern als die Weisen, und kaufet die Zeit aus; denn es ist böse Zeit". Er ermahnte: „Werdet nicht unverständig, sondern verständig, was da sei des Herrn Wille. . . . Redet untereinander in Psalmen und Lobgesängen und geistlichen Liedern, singet und spielet dem Herrn in euren Herzen und saget Dank allezeit für alles Gott und dem Vater in dem Namen unseres Herrn Jesu Christi".

Anscheinend „ist es" jetzt in vieler Hinsicht „böse Zeit". Und die Christliche Wissenschaft billigt oder erlaubt keineswegs Unkenntnis oder Umgehung der falschen Ansprüche des Bösen und der Materie, Gewalt auszuüben, Substanz zu haben und sogenannte Gesetzte aufzustellen oder zu übertreten. Aber die Unendlichkeit des göttlichen Prinzips macht es wissenschaftlich unmöglich, daß das Gegenteil des Geistes, des Guten, etwas anderes als ein sterblicher Sinnentraum ist, aus dem die Welt durch wahres, wissenschaftliches Denken aufgerüttelt werden muß und aufgerüttelt wird, um die Schönheit, Ordnung, Eintracht und Wirklichkeit des geistigen Weltalls und des Menschen als Ebenbild des Gemüts zu sehen.

Es wird in der Tat wahren Fortschritt in jeder Hinsicht menschlichen Strebens und Trachtens bedeuten, wenn auch wir die Zeit auskaufen lernen. In dem erwähnten Briefe gab Paulus die anwendbare Regel, dadurch Weisheit zu erlangen, daß man verstehen lernt, was Gottes Wille ist; rein sinnliches Begehren und sinnlichen Zeitvertreib zu meiden: in den Dingen des Geistes reichlich Freude zu finden und schließlich dem einen großen Geber des Guten und nur des Guten im Namen dessen, der das Christusideal vollständig bewies, allezeit für alles Dank sagen.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt von Christus Jesus (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 26): „Unser Meister lehrte keine bloße Theorie, Glaubenslehre oder Annahme. Das göttliche Prinzip alles wirklichen Seins war es, das er lehrte und betätigte. Sein Beweis des Christentums bestand nicht in einer Form oder einem System der Religion und Gottesverehrung, sondern in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, welche die Harmonie des Lebens und der Liebe ausarbeitet".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Redeeming Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FABULOUS little incident of one who hung his bugle by the kitchen fire for the frozen music to thaw out, brings with the laugh its recital occasions a bright realization of how we too have sometimes drawn near a cheery hearth, where the warmth of welcome and the comfort of dear companionship have melted a sense of hardness or constriction in which the day's contacts had seemed to bind us. We felt an inner quiet singing in our heart, and became a part in the genial round.

The increased leisure which is so widespread now, because of fewer hours of required work, is unfolding many ways by which we may not "kill time," but fill time, with much pleasure and profit to ourselves and others. One of these has been the thought of tuning up neglected musical instruments and voices in the home, reviving the custom of gathering together in the family circle. It is surely a helpful and inviting thought. But has not a still finer music been sounding "a low sweet prelude" in many homes during these days of trial? Have not these very trials drawn families and friends together in resourceful efforts to help and cheer one another, and brought out rich strains of unison in home and community? Is it not being realized more and more that true concord is always spiritual and cannot be made or taken away by material circumstances?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science which has done so much to bring harmony to the great human family, has said: "The realization that all inharmony is unreal brings objects and thoughts into human view in their true light, and presents them as beautiful and immortal. Harmony in man is as real and immortal as in music" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 276).

To touch hearts with an influence so understanding and sympathetic that the latent harmonies of man's true nature sound clear and sweet above the seeming discords—how rich is such an experience! To give expression to love; to reach out in loving-kindness and perform some helpful task; to speak the encouraging word which spiritual insight alone can inspire, brings healing and cheer to the passing world pilgrims and draws them into the light and warmth of Truth and Love, and calls forth grateful responsiveness in renewed courage and fresh endeavor.

There are many in the world today—in almost every part of it—who, when seemingly bound by loneliness, lack, suffering, or sin, have been visited by some gentle messenger in whose thought the spiritually scientific understanding that "all inharmony is unreal" has been so clear that it has brought "objects and thoughts into human view in their true light." The sufferer has then realized how good is God's universe; how beautiful and blessed are all the conditions surrounding God's child—the real selfhood, created and sustained by the divine Father-Mother, Mind. The constricting, depressing, so-called laws and claims of matter are then seen to be impositions, insubstantial, groundless; and they are dispelled by the truths of spiritual being, in which all is concordant.

The great Apostle Paul, in the fifth chapter of his appealing letter to the Ephesians, called upon them to "walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise, redeeming the time, because the days are evil." He admonished: "Be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is. . . . Speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord; giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Seemingly, "the days are evil" now in many ways. And Christian Science does not by any means inculcate or permit an ignorance or evasion of the false claims of evil and matter to wielding power, having substance, and making or breaking so-called law. But the infinitude of divine Principle renders it scientifically impossible for the opposite of Spirit, good, to be other than a mortal sense dream from which the world must be roused, and is being roused, by true scientific thinking to see the beauty, order, harmony, and reality of the spiritual universe and man in Mind's likeness.

It will indeed mean true progress in every direction of human aspiration and effort if we too shall learn to redeem time. In his letter, mentioned above, Paul gave a workable rule: to gain wisdom by learning what God's will is; to refrain from mere sensuous desire and pastime; to seek and find rich joy in the things of Spirit; and, finally, to give constant thanks for all to the one great Giver of good and good only, in the name of him who demonstrated fully the Christ-ideal.

Of Christ Jesus Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 26): "Our Master taught no mere theory, doctrine, or belief. It was the divine Principle of all real being which he taught and practised. His proof of Christianity was no form or system of religion and worship, but Christian Science, working out the harmony of Life and Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Winter Afternoon

FROM a round of crowded thoughts,
I turned to the garden,
Soft with snow.
Ceaseless the lacy petals fell
On hedge and curling drifts
Below.
I stood by the window
Reflectively,
Stilled by the depth of winter calm
Hushed in its own white chastity.

ENID GOSS LOWE

Blithe Moment

THIS morning a blithesome sunbeam
came dancing into my mirror
and I forgot myself completely
in the moving beauty of its gleam.

GRACE MEREDITH

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Mme. Henrotin Advances in U.S. Indoor Tennis

All the Other Seeded Players Win in National Women's Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin of Havre, France, made an impressive début yesterday when the twenty-eighth women's United States indoor lawn tennis championships got under way at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The second ranking French star, playing carefully and well below her best form, except in the pinches, won from Mrs. Guy Bostwick of Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—1, 6—1. The battle was closer fought than expected, as Mme. Henrotin carried to deuce games in all but two of the games she won. But after allowing her opponent the lead, she came through to win the game in all but two, the first game of the first set, and the sixth game of the second.

All the other seeded players, Dorothy B. Andrus, Norma Taubele, 1934 winner, Jane Sharp and Helen Pederson, came through, though the latter was far below her 1934 form, and had a marathon contest from back court with Mrs. John J. Schieffelin, finally winning at 6—4, 6—2.

The Greater Boston contingent, Hilda Boehn, Elena L. Cicconi, and Louise Hedlund, also advanced. Miss Boehn defeated Martha Havemeyer, New York, 6—1, 6—1, while Miss Cicconi dropped the first set to C. Esther Edward of New Haven, to win the next two at love. Miss Hedlund obtained a default. The summary:

United States Women's Indoor Tennis Championship—First Round

Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Virginia Sinclair, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Ruth Leo, New York, defeated Mrs. Julian Bolt, Long Island City, 6—3, 6—4.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Jane Ketterborn, Astoria, L. I., 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. J. V. Cremonin, New York, defeated Elizabeth Ann Campbell, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Minnie C. Fuller, New York, won from Lucrezilla Isnard, Long Island City, by default.

Helen Bernhard, New York, defeated Lois V. Kempe, New York, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Marion Carley, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Beatrice Ziegler, Mitchel Field, L. I., 6—4, 6—3.

Mary McGusty, New York, defeated Hope Knowles, Great Neck, L. I., 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Leroy Campbell, New York, defeated Marie Stott, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

Mme. Sylvia J. Henrotin, Havre, France, defeated Mrs. Guy Bostwick, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Frederic Harris, Forest Hills, L. I., defeated Suzanne Arquimbeau, Stamford, Conn., 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Elena L. Ciccone, Newton, Mass., defeated C. Esther Edwards, New Haven, Conn., 3—6, 6—0, 6—0.

Louise Hedlund, Watertown, Mass., won from Mrs. T. F. Davies Haines, New York, by default.

Hilda Boehn, Malden, Mass., defeated Martha Havemeyer, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mrs. John J. Schieffelin, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Cornell Meets Yale On Gridiron in 1936

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19 (AP)—For the first time since 1889, Yale and Cornell will meet on the gridiron in 1936, the University Athletic Association announced late yesterday. The disclosure came with the Association's announcement of the Eli's football schedule for next year.

In 1889, Yale's football team defeated Cornell twice. The score in the first game was 60 to 6 and in the second game, it was Yale 70, Cornell 0. Charles O. Gill was captain of the victorious Bulldogs.

Besides making public the 1936 schedule, the association also said that beginning in that year Harvard will play Yale in the last game every year on the Yale schedule, and Army will alternate with Navy in playing in the Yale Bowl.

The schedule for 1936: Oct. 3, Cornell; 10, Pennsylvania; 17, Navy; 24, Rutgers; 31, Dartmouth; Nov. 7, Brown; 14, Princeton and 21, Harvard.

All games will be played at home except those with Navy, which will be in Baltimore, and Princeton, at Princeton.

McManus Signs Contract

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19 (AP)—Martin J. (Marty) McManus, one-time pilot of the Boston Red Sox, arrived yesterday and signed his contract to manage the St. Paul American Association Baseball Club.

Preliminary Tank Work for the Crimson

By a Staff Photographer

Coach Charlie Whiteside and the Harvard Varsity Crew

Stroke—Capt. Samuel S. Drury Jr. '35; 7—Leonard P. Eliel '36; 6—James E. Gardiner Jr. '36; 5—Thomas H. Choate '37; 4—Oliver K. Scott '37; 3—William C. Haskins '37; 2—John P. Austin '37; Bow—Robert M. Parker Jr. '37.

Harvard Oarsmen Working Regularly In Indoor Tank

"Rowing like time," but not moving. That is what the Harvard oarsmen are doing these days. The indoor tank is busy from morning to night with individual and full eight-oared groups churning steadily. Head Coach Charley Whiteside, Freshman Coach Bert Haines and Whiteside's assistant, Howard Hoople, are busy all day imparting rowing knowledge to some 200 and more candidates.

And that is not all the activity at the Newell Boathouse. Edgar Denison is busy planning, plotting and building new victory shells while Harry St. Germaine, launch pilot extraordinary, is corking, puttying and painting the craft to look like new, and Arthur Simms tunes up every mechanical bit of machinery available.

Whiteside has over 50 oarsmen in direct charge. Haines is working with 150 freshmen to polish away the crudeness before river ice breaks. It will be some three weeks before the oarsmen will carry a shell down the float, but no time is being lost to prepare for that day.

The varsity problem concerns four men graduated from near the bow of last year's boat. Grid Barrows, Arthur Chace, Brad Simmons and Taggart Whipple are gone, leaving 2, 3, 4 and 5 positions to be filled. Since Ed Litchfield also graduated the coxswain position is open. The returning varsity men are Capt. Samuel S. Drury Jr. '35, stroke; Leonard P. Eliel '36, No. 7; James E. Gardiner Jr. '36, No. 6, and Raymond S. Clark '36, bow.

Recently a story credited as having come from Whiteside intimated that the Yale race would be important only after the early races. That is not so. Coach Whiteside hopes to win the early races, but is pointing directly for the Eli encounter. The varsity seating at this time is uncertain.

Barnes and Kozéluh Win in Miami Tennis

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Bruce P. Barnes, of Austin, Texas, seeded fourth, and Karel B. Kozéluh of Norwood, Ill., seeded two, won handily before rain necessitated the postponement of further matches in the opening round of the annual Miami Beach professional tennis tournament.

Barnes, beat Arthur Rudolph, of Palm Beach, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1. Kozéluh eliminated Carl Bowyer of Hot Springs, Va., 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

In the longest completed match of of the day, Harold Cohane of Ferndale, N. Y., disposed of Charles Kenyon of Pelham Manor, N. Y., 8—10, 10—8, 6—2, 8—6.

James Kenney of Locust Valley, N. Y., eliminated George Agutter of Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2, 9—7. Postponed matches will pit George O'Connell of Chicago, against Joe Maguire of Greenwich, Conn., and Peter Peterson of Spring Lake, N. Y., against Hugh Gamling of Miami Beach.

Torrance Works Out at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19 (AP)—Jack Torrance, outdoor shotput record holder, is practicing at Yale, it was disclosed yesterday, for his attempt to win the indoor shotput record Saturday night at the National A. A. U. games in Madison Square Garden, New York. As the guest of Maj. Frank Wandel, Eli trainer, Torrance went through his paces yesterday in the Coxe memorial cage at the university, and at the close of his workout, Wandel said Torrance had put the shot a distance of 53 feet 8 inches, an unofficial indoor record. Torrance will work out with the Yale basketball team as part of his training schedule, it was announced.

Field to Meet Furno

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Edwin P. Field Jr., Princeton Club, and Vincent Furno, Columbia University Club, will fight out the national Class C squash tennis championship tomorrow afternoon when they meet on the Columbia University Club courts. Both came through the semifinals yesterday in impressive style, winning in straight games by wide margins. Field encountered O. R. U. del Giudice of Columbia University Club, who won by the default of Stephen A. Tanburn, City Athletic Club, on the preceding day, and swamped him by scores of 15—7, 15—2, 15—7. Furno had an even easier conquest over his clubmate, William H. Ferris, scored at 15—4, 15—4, 15—9.

Cricket Game Drawn

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Feb. 19 (CP)—The West Indies was unable to obtain 203 runs required for a victory in the 1h. 20m. remaining for their second innings yesterday, and the third test match against the touring Marylebone Cricket Club of England ended in a draw. The scores were: M. C. C., 226 and 194 for six, declared (Wyatt, 71; Hendren, 38 not out; Contantine, three for 32); West Indies, 184 and 104 for five (Sealy, 33; Christiana, 32, not out).

Shore Discipline Asked

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19 (AP)—Manager Clare Brunton of the St. Louis Eagles hockey team, said yesterday he would ask for National Hockey League disciplinary action against Eddie Shore, Boston Bruins defenseman, who injured Bill Cowley of the Eagles in a game here Saturday.

Boucher Nearing Lead Of Conacher in Race

MONTREAL, Feb. 19 (AP)—Frank Boucher, the New York Rangers' clever center and the National Hockey League's cleanest player, is threatening the scoring leadership of Charlie Conacher of the Toronto Maple Leafs, according to the latest figures released by President Frank Calder.

With Harvey Jackson, Conacher's speedy teammate, hampered by injuries, Boucher took over undisputed possession of second place last week with 36 points, six less than Conacher, who is seeking the scoring championship for the second straight year. Jackson trailed in third place with 34 points while only two points behind were grouped Syd Howe and Larry Aurie of the Detroit Red Wings and Art Chapman of the New York Americans.

The race for low-goals-against honors still was between Lorne Chabot of the Black Hawks and Alex Connell of the Montreal Maroons. Each has seven shutouts but Chabot has had one less goal scored against him and played one less game. The leading scorers:

Player and Team	G	A	P
C. Conacher, Toronto	23	19	42
Boucher, N. Y. Rangers	10	26	36
H. Jackson, Toronto	20	14	34
Howe, St. Louis-Detroit	15	17	32
Aurie, Detroit	10	22	32
Chapman, N. Y. Americans	7	25	32
Robinson, Montreal	16	15	31
Schriner, Americans	14	17	31
Lewis, Detroit	13	18	31
W. Cook, Rangers	17	13	30
Clapper, Boston	16	14	30
Barry, Boston	14	16	30
Voss, St. Louis	12	18	30
Weiland, Detroit	11	19	30
Dillon, Rangers	20	8	28
Stewart, Boston	16	11	27
Brydson, St. Louis	9	18	27
Goodfellow, Detroit	8	19	27
F. Cook, Rangers	13	13	26
Gottselig, Chicago	16	9	25
T. Cook, Chicago	9	15	24
Shore, Boston	4	20	24

Twenty-Eight Colleges Represented in Meet

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Twenty-eight colleges, only one less than last year's record entry of 29, have entered 501 athletes for the fourteenth annual indoor track and field games of the intercollegiate A. A. A. to be held in Madison Square Garden, March 2. The lists closed yesterday. Yale heads the entries with 56, only two more than Columbia.

Six individual championship winners will be back to defend their laurels. They are H. M. Little of William and Mary in the broad jump, Keith S. Brown of Yale in the pole-vault, Henry Dreyer of Rhode Island State in the 35-pound weight throw, Samuel W. Maniaci of Columbia in the sprint, Walter S. Merwin of Cornell in the hurdles, and William H. Niblock of Bowdoin in the shotput.

The entries, listed alphabetically, Boston College 16, Bowdoin 3, Brown 3, Colgate 13, C. C. N. Y. 2, Columbia 54, Cornell 38, Dartmouth 28, Fordham 17, Georgetown 13, Harvard 33, Haverford 2, Holy Cross 11, Manhattan 33, M. I. T. 8, New York University 37, Northeastern 7, Pennsylvania 26, Penn State 26, Pittsburgh 23, Princeton 26, Rhode Island State 2, Rutgers 4, Syracuse 13, Union 1, William and Mary 1, Williams 5, Yale 56.

College Basketball Results

Columbia 40, Cornell 30.
Depauw 37, Armour Tech 24.
George Washington 50, Baltimore 37.
Illinois 43, Ohio State 36.
Iowa State 32, Kansas 20.
Louisiana College 36, Union U. 34.
Marquette 20, Michigan State 17.
McAlester 31, Luther 25.
Nebraska 32, Oklahoma 24.
New Hampshire 51, Mass. State 41.
New York 50, St. John's 34.
Northwestern 26, Michigan 16.
Purdue 44, Indiana 38.
St. Ambrose 31, Iowa Wesleyan 30.
St. John's (Minn.) 32, Augsburg 28.
Temple 71, Bucknell 38.
Tennessee 34, Georgia Tech 30.
Wisconsin 28, Minnesota 27.
Yale 37, Dartmouth 33.

Sporting Around the Hub

CANADIENS and Bruins meet at the Boston Garden tonight in the last game between the two teams in the regular National Hockey League schedule. Early in the season, when Canadiens were not playing so well, Bruins won three straight by scores of 2—0, 4—0, and 2—1. In the last two engagements Canadiens were again in stride and beat the locals by scores of 4—1 and 3—2.

* * *

Because of the poor showing the Bruins made in the 4-1 game here Jan. 19, they are out to redeem themselves tonight. Canadiens may not prove an easy sextet to conquer, however, for they have won their last four games and are in the midst of a winning streak. Because of the recent inconsistency of the Bruins, it is difficult to predict what sort of game they will play tonight, but local fans have not forgotten their stirring 6-5 overtime battle with Maple Leafs here last Tuesday and will turn out hopeful of a similar exhibition.

* * *

Boston will be represented by six players and Harvard University by two in the United States squash racquets championships at Pittsburgh over the week-end. The individual and team tournaments are scheduled to start Friday and close on Sunday. Richard V. Wakeman of the Union Boat Club will represent the Hub. Germaine G. Glidden and E. Rotan Sargent, Harvard undergraduates, will represent the Cambridge college. The Boston team members, who are not allowed to enter the singles tourney, are Walter S. Hardie, John G. Cornish, Malcolm D. Clarke, Harry K. Cross and Williams F. Howe Jr. Howe will also compete in the first national veterans' tournament. Neil J. Sullivan of Philadelphia now holds the United States singles championship. He will defend his crown.

* * *

Brown University plays Boston University in the first of a two-game hockey series tonight at the Boston Arena. In recent games B. U. lost to the University of New Hampshire Wildcats, while Brown bowed to Harvard.

* * *

E. S. Underwood of the Harvard Club of Boston is seeded No. 1 in the Massachusetts class C squash racquets championship tournament which gets under way today. The matches are scheduled to be played at the Massachusetts Technology courts.

* * *

Newton Country Day School will be represented on the squash racquets courts when its newly organized team meets that of the Newton Y. M. C. A. at the Country Day School tomorrow afternoon. Malcolm D. Clarke, Boston Athletic Association star, who is going to the nationals at Pittsburgh this week, is the coach of the school team.

* * *

Liberty Mutual Insurance Company hockey team last night defeated the Monitor Athletic Club in an overtime game at the Boston Arena. The score was 2 to 1.

* * *

The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., has entered a strong rink in the United States curling championship, which starts this afternoon in Utica, N. Y. C. Campbell Patterson skips the quartet of Hub players, including C. Dwight Fullerton, H. S. Grew and R. H. Stevenson.

Joseph McKenney has been formally appointed associate director of physical education for the Boston schools. McKenney's nomination was submitted by Supt. Patrick T. Campbell and unanimously approved by the school committee. McKenney has left his football coaching position at Boston College.

* * *

Harvard University's class A squash racquets team plays the Union Boat Club five in the final playoff this afternoon for the Bay State team championship. The matches will be played at the Boston A. A.

Gehrig Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Lou Gehrig, the New York Yankees crown prince of swat, today signed a one-year contract for a figure popularly supposed to be around $30,000, a compromise between the reported offer of $27,000 and his own demand of $35,000, for 1935. The agreement was announced after a short conference among Gehrig, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Yankee owner, and Edward G. Barrow, Yankee business manager. By today's action Gehrig becomes the highest paid of the Yankee regulars, and by virtue of that and his home-run hitting of last year—he led the majors with 49—ascends to the throne occupied for so long by Babe Ruth.

Kirkland Moves Ahead

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, led the way into the semifinal round of the national veteran squash tennis championship when Schuyler Van Vechten of Short Hills Club withdrew from the tourney at Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, Milton Baron, City Athletic Club, the newest star recruit into the championship, made his debut with a victory over Otis C. Stanton, Harvard Club, to overtake the balance of the field. The score was 19—11, 15—13.

Runners Invited to Russia

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Ineligible to compete in countries belonging to the International Athletic Federation or in the Olympic Games, Paavo Nurmi, Jules Ladoumegue and Ilmo Furje have been invited to run in Russia, according to word reaching the United States. Nurmi, probably the world's greatest natural runner, and Ladoumegue, the Frenchman, both are former holders of the world's mile record. So far as known here no definite dates have been set for their Russian appearances.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie And Other English Players Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 19—The fifth annual Atlantic coast women's squash racquets championship got under way here yesterday on the courts of Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. All of the favorites advanced into the third round.

Four of the six members of the English touring team entered the tourney. All four advanced, but Nora L. Kelman of Hove, Sussex, Eng., was the only one of the visitors who failed to see action. Miss Kelman drew a bye in the first round and moved into the third round when Kate Wetherill of the Philadelphia Country Club defaulted.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie of London, topseeded among the English visitors, drawing a first-round bye, defeated Barbara Strebeigh of the Philadelphia Cricket Club in straight games, 15—9, 15—3, 15—5. Betty Cooke of Bath, Eng., won her second-round match from Margaret Prizer of the Philadelphia Country Club, 15—5, 15—11, 15—10.

Rachel M. Sykes of the Queen's Club, London, reserve member of the 1935 Wolfe-Noel Cup team, was hard pressed to win her match from Margaret Bostwick of New York. The score: 16—17, 8—15, 15—5, 18—15, 15—9.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., Metropolitan New York and New Jersey champion and recently runnerup to Margot E. Lumb of England for the United States championship, defaulted to Coralie Peale of Philadelphia. Miss Peale was beaten in the second round by Helen Stone of New York, 15—10, 4—15, 15—9, 15—7.

Anne Page of The Merion Cricket Club advanced to the third round by defeating Elizabeth Toulmin, also of Merion, 15—4, 15—6, 15—0. The summary:

Atlantic Coast Women's Squash Racquets Tournament—First Round

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Frances Elliott, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 15—9, 15—9, 15—7.

Mrs. Louis B. Bieler, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Hazel Marshall, South Orange, N. J., 15—3, 15—6, 11—15, 15—9.

Helen Stone, New York, won by default from Cecilia Riegel, Germantown Cricket Club.

Coralie Peale, Cynwyd Club, won by default from Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y.

Cecilia Bowes, Cynwyd Club, defeated Anne Strobhar, Lower Merion High, 15—8, 15—9, 15—9.

Mrs. W. F. Paine, New York, defeated Eleanor Ragats, Philadelphia Country Club, 15—10, 15—10, 15—8.

Margaret Bostwick, New York, defeated Mrs. Jacob S. Disston, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 15—8, 15—8, 15—1.

Rachel M. Sykes, London, Eng., defeated Esther Daly, Merion, 15—8, 15—10, 15—10.

Second Round

Anne Page, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Elizabeth Toulmin, Merion Cricket Club, 15—4, 15—6, 15—0.

Mrs. J. P. Hendrick, New York, defeated Edith Hahs, Germantown Cricket Club, 15—12, 15—7, 8—15, 10—15, 15—12.

Charlotte Darling, Germantown Cricket Club, defeated Virginia Smith, South Orange, N. J., 17—14, 15—7, 18—16.

Betty Cooke, Bath, Eng., defeated Margaret Prizer, Philadelphia, 15—8, 15—11, 15—10.

Nora L. Kelman, Hove, Sussex, Eng., won by default from Kate Wetherill, Philadelphia Country Club.

Elizabeth Pearson, Philadelphia Cricket Club, won by default from Ruth Anderson, Plainfield.

Anne Dyer, Wright's School, defeated Virginia Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Country Club, 4—15, 15—12, 16—15, 11—15, 18—15.

Mrs. Roger Dunn, New York, defeated Muriel Pierpont, Cynwyd Club, 15—4, 15—8, 15—13.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madiera, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. Watson Wyckoff, New York, 15—4, 15—8, 15—12.

Miss Bowes defeated Mrs. Paine, 15—5, 18—14, 15—12.

Miss Stone defeated Miss Peale, 15—10, 4—15, 15—9, 15—7.

Miss Sears defeated Mrs. Bieler, 13—15, 15—6, 15—3, 15—7.

Miss Sykes defeated Miss Bostwick, 16—17, 8—15, 15—5, 18—15, 15—9.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie, London, Eng., defeated Barbara Strebeigh, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 15—9, 15—3, 15—5.

Probation in Alabama Found Unconstitutional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 19—Alabama's probation system, under which State courts may suspend sentence in criminal cases of less than 10 years imprisonment, has been declared unconstitutional, the State Court of Appeals holding that the act of 1932 creating the system is void. The court found that the act encroaches upon the right of parole and pardon vested in the Governor by the constitution of 1901.

Although suspensions granted under the act by State court judges are supposed to be rendered invalid, there has been no indication that any of them will be cancelled. The decision is taken as having a "prospective" rather than a "retroactive" application, with no further suspensions and applications to be granted.

Cambridge Elects Strasser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE—G. A. Strasser, of Pembroke College, is the new captain of the Cambridge University Association Football Club. His predecessor in that office was G. T. Hollebone. Strasser, a product of Shrewsbury School, is one of the leading amateur soccer players in Britain. He had the distinction of playing for the famous Corinthians before coming down from his university. He did this last November when the Corinthians opposed Watford, an English league side, in the first round of the Football Association Challenge Cup tournament. The fresh honorary secretary is A. H. Woolcock, Brighton Grammar School and St. Catharine's College. Both the new officials played with distinction in the Cantabs' side which defeated Oxford by one goal to nil at the Arsenal Stadium last December. Strasser was at left-back and Woolcock in goal.

Nine Games for Army

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 19 (AP)—With six newcomers, including Columbia and Colgate, a schedule of nine football games for the United States Military Academy in 1936 was announced yesterday by Major L. D. Worsham, graduate manager of athletics. Only the Navy, Notre Dame and Harvard remain of the Cadets' traditional rivals. Columbia, after a lapse of more than 10 years, will be played on a home-and-home basis with the 1936 game scheduled for New York. Colgate will come to the Point for the Cadets' big home game. The schedule: Oct. 3, Washington and Lee; 10, Columbia at New York; 17, Harvard at Cambridge; 24, Springfield; 31, Colgate; Nov. 7, Muhlenberg; 14, Notre Dame at New York; 21, Hobart and 28, Navy (site undecided).

Dahowski Triumphs

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 18 (AP)—Edward Dahowski of Greenfield, Mass., yesterday captured first place in the annual ski meet sponsored by the North End Amateur Ski Club here. John Carrozzio of this city was second and A. Bull of Salisbury and Russel Turick of Winsted tied for third. Dahowski scored 28 points, Carrozzio 25 and Bull and Turick each 19. Thirty-one skiiers competed for the honors.

Mitchell Sets Pace

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Bayard Mitchell, Pine Valley, N. J., set the pace yesterday to win the medal in the annual Washington's Birthday golf tournament with a sparkling 38-33—71. The closest any others could come to this was 40-36—76 by Douglas Hill, Cincinnati, and 38-38—76 by W. S. Barbour, Bronxville, N. Y.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Off for the Sunny South

WITH something like a foot or more of snow covering Fenway Park and Braves Field, which are the homes of the Boston Red Sox and Boston Braves, it would hardly seem that baseball were near the start of the 1935 season; yet this evening will find that veteran manager, Connie Mack, and his pitchers and catchers starting out from the City of Brotherly Love for Ft. Myers, Fla., where on Thursday the players will start limbering up on what some followers of the American League believe will be a very successful season for the wearers of the White Elephant. The Phillies will not report until March 5, but the Braves will entrain Friday, with all of the other major-league teams getting under way between now and the early part of next month. It will also be less than three weeks before we are seeing the first of the box scores in the morning papers, and from then until the final game of the 1935 World Series is played major-league baseball will take its full share of space in the sporting pages. Detroit, the American League champions, will be the last of that league to start spring training when they begin March 3, while the Phillies will be the last to entrain in the National League, reporting March 5.

The Rookie Will Get in the Limelight

This will be the time when the rookie will get into the limelight. Every year reports come out of the training camps about this and that player who will prove to be a Wagner, Cobb, Lajoie, Walter Johnson, Addie Joss, Amos Rusie or Babe Ruth. In fact, there have been cases where reporters have ventured to predict that some of the rookies trying out will be even better than the players mentioned above. Unfortunately for the rookie and the club which has spent its good money in giving him a chance to show what he can do, about 99 per cent of them fail even to make a place on the squad and are shunted back to the minor leagues, there to try to make enough of a good showing to get a possible tryout with the majors the next spring. No doubt one or two of this year's rookies will stay with the clubs trying them out and mayhap one or two of them will eventually develop into a player of the class above mentioned; but it is going to take more than one year of major-league playing to earn any player of today a place in baseball's hall of fame.

* * *

Something New for the Sports Books

While a similar situation may have occurred before, I certainly can recall no instance of a like nature and if anyone else can I would be pleased to hear from him. It seems that when the polevaulters reported for that event in the University Club intercollegiate indoor meet at the Boston Garden, Saturday night, they were only five in number. It also happened that five places were being counted for the team championship. When the competition started the bar was placed at 10ft. 6in., and one of the competitors failed to clear it. He was, therefore, given one point for trying and, strangely enough, this point gave his college the championship in class B, with Amherst second, one point behind. Now the University Club comes along and declares R. I. State is not entitled to that point, also declares Amherst and R. I. S. are tied for the championship and will award a silver championship plaque to each. It is a most gracious act on the part of the University Club to give two plaques and yet I am wondering why the Rhode Island vaulter should not be entitled to try at a lower height.

One Thousand Cross-Country Runners Compete in England

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A thousand eager cross-country runners went racing over hill and dale (not to mention ploughed land and five-barred gates) when a number of English county championships were decided on a recent Saturday afternoon. In the majority of the races either holders or past holders were again successful, while in three of the events the 1934 runner-up emerged as victor.

The Middlesex championship, at Northolt, attracted the largest entry of the day and was won by L. F. Humphris, representing Southgate Harriers. He took second place in both 1933 and 1934. In the Essex race at Chigwell Row, R. W. S. Hadland, Ilford Athletic Club, was successful. He, too, finished second last year and the year before.

At Coulsdon, the Surrey championship was decided over the testing seven-and-a-half-miles course of the famous South London Harriers. Here H. E. Footer, the Southern Counties champion of 1933 regained the individual title, which he first won in 1930. Footer has been runner-up to his club-mate A. W. C. Penny for the past two races, but this year he won by over a furlong.

It was surprising in this race that members of the South London Harriers did not figure more conspicuously, since they were running over their own ground. They were, however, without two of their best Surrey men—L. H. Weatherill, winner in 1932, and J. M. B. Caie, the Scottish three-miles track champion. Incidentally several of their members—for example, Humphris—are qualified for other counties.

The Brunswick Athletic Club had things all its own way in the Cambridgeshire contest at Cambridge. The first three men home were members of this club and so it was not surprising that the side won the team title with the good score of 12 points. Brighton and County Harriers also had the satisfaction of supplying the first three men home in the Sussex race at Horsham. They did not, however, win the team race so easily as Brunswick A. C., for the members of the Horsham Blue Star Harriers, winners in 1934, had several runners well up to the front.

W. W. Clift, an English international, representing East Herts A. C., regained his title in the Hertfordshire championship at Hadley Woods. Clift beat a distinguished Marathon runner, H. S. Smith, by 13 seconds. Clift's last success was in 1933. New Barnet A. C. had several representatives up in the vanguard and retained their team title after a keen tussle with St. Albans City A. C.

There was no change of the honors at Gravesend, where the men of Kent decided their championship. Lance-Corporal M. Frankham, a prominent Army runner, again won the individual race, and his team, the Second Battalion of the Bluffs Regiment, retained the team title. In the Staffordshire race at Wolverhampton, decided a week prior to the events already mentioned, Smethwick Harriers deprived Tipton Harriers of the team title, and A. J. Brown, Tipton Harriers, became the new county champion.

These results give an indication, more or less, of what to expect in the divisional races — Northern, Southern, Eastern and Midland—Feb. 23, and in the subsequent National race at Beaconsfield, March 9. After the "National," England's team will be chosen to defend the Interrational championship in Paris, France, March 24.

The details of the 1935 county championships are:

Buckinghamshire (At Eton—6 miles)

Individual Race
Victor Harman, Slough A. C. ..... 36m. 0s.
E. C. Barnett, Wycombe Phoe. H. 36m. 2s.
P. J. Lapham, Wycombe Phoe. H. 36m. 59s.

Team Race
Wycombe Phoenix Har. (holders) . 29 points
Slough A. C. ..... 57 points
Royal Air Force, Halton ..... 103 points

Cambridgeshire (At Cambridge—7 miles)

Individual Race
R. C. Holland, Brunswick A. C. ..... 42m. 30s.
E. H. Ephgrave, Brunswick A. C. ..... 44m. 15s.
G. T. Hunt, Brunswick A. C. ..... 44m. 31s.

Team Race
Brunswick A. C. ..... 12 points
Cambridge and Isle of Ely A. C. (holders) ..... 36 points
Royal Air Force, Duxford ..... 45 points

Essex (At Chigwell Row—7 miles)

Individual Race
R. W. S. Hadland, Ilford A. C. ..... 43m. 58s.
A. Paris, Woodford Green A. C. ..... 44m. 22s.
E. R. Williams, Wood. Green A. C. ..... 44m. 38s.

Team Race
Woodford Green A. C. ..... 43 points
Ilford A. C. (holders) ..... 56 points
Southend and County Harriers . 127 points

Hertfordshire (At Hadley Woods—7 miles)

Individual Race
W. W. Clift, East Herts A. C. ..... 40m. 29s.
H. S. Smith, St. Albans City A. C. 40m. 44s.
E. W. H. Briault, New Barnet A. C. and E. J. Nankivell, New Barnet A. C., tied ..... 41m. 12s.

Team Race
New Barnet A. C. (holders) ..... 51 points
St. Albans City A. C. ..... 57 points
Watford Harriers ..... 106 points

Kent (At Gravesend—7 miles)

Individual Race
Lance-Corporal M. Frankham, 2nd. Batt. The Buffs (holders) ..... 42m. 59s.
A. Macoy, Aylesford Paper M's A. C. 43m. 41s.
C. Dockerill, Dartford Harriers . 44m. 14s.

Team Race
2d. Battalion, The Buffs (holders) 81 points
Dartford Harriers ..... 98 points
Blackheath Harriers ..... 121 points

Middlesex (At Northolt—7 miles)

Individual Race
L. F. Humphris, Southgate Har. . 45m. 52s.
C. H. Nichols, Southgate Har. . . 46m. 10s.
A. Allum, Cadogan A. C. (holder) . 46m. 44s.

Team Race
Cadogan A. C. (holders) ..... 49 points
Polytechnic Harriers ..... 81 points
Highgate Harriers ..... 138 points

Staffordshire (At Wolverhampton—6 miles)

Individual Race
A. J. Brown, Tipton Harriers . . . 39m. 52s.
A. Stokes, Smethwick Harriers . . 40m. 18s.
G. Edwards, Smethwick Harriers . 40m. 25s.

Team Race
Smethwick Harriers ..... 68 points
Tipton Harriers (holders) ..... 84 points
North Staffordshire Harriers . . . 89 points

Surrey (At Coulsdon—7½ miles)

Individual Race
H. E. Footer, Belgrave Harriers . . 45m. 55s.
C. T. Carter, Belgrave Harriers . . 46m. 33s.
R. Thorogood, Mitcham A. C. . . . 47m. 9s.

Team Race
Belgrave Harriers (holders) ..... 60 points
Mitcham A. C. ..... 91 points
Surrey A. C. ..... 118 points

Sussex (At Horsham—7½ miles)

Individual Race
E. L. Agate, Brighton and County Harriers ..... 49m. 20 2-5s.
S. G. Searsbrook, Brighton and County Harriers ..... 49m. 39s.
J. Parker, Brighton and C. H. . 49m. 54 3-5s.

Team Race
Brighton and County Harriers . . 30 points
Horsham Blue Star Harriers (holders) ..... 69 points
Bexhill A. C. ..... 111 points

Grady Sketch Published By University of Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 19—A sketch of Henry Woodfin Grady, editor and orator, based upon the personal recollections of T. W. Reed, who worked for him on the Atlanta Constitution, is published by the University of Georgia, and is released at the Georgia Press Institute, held at the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism Feb. 20 to 23.

Mr. Reed, who for a number of years has been registrar of the University of Georgia, became acquainted with Mr. Grady in 1887, when he was a student in the university. The next year, when Mr. Reed graduated, Mr. Grady gave him a position as reporter. The sketch was first used as an address before members of the Georgia Press Association in 1931.

Five Cities in Piedmont

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 19 (AP)—Five cities will have Piedmont League baseball teams next summer, while there is a possibility that a sixth club may be included. The prospective circuit was outlined at an organization meeting here yesterday. Following the meeting, President Dan Hill of Asheville announced that Norfolk, Richmond, Portsmouth, Charlotte and Wilmington would be in the league, and that there was a possibility that Roanoke would also participate. If signs of positive action come from Roanoke, Hill said, a final meeting to organize the league will be held there on Sunday, Hill, with Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis system, and Oliver Branch, a representative of the St. Louis Cardinals, will confer on the matter Wednesday.

European Stars Entered

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Five of the outstanding fancy skaters of Europe will participate in the 1935 international skating carnival to be held in Madison Square Garden March 13. The foreign skaters, who will arrive next week, are the German champions, 18-year-old Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier; Vic-Ann Hulten, Sweden, and Idi Papez and Zaril Zwack, famous Austrian pair skaters. Robin Lee, 15-year-old United States champion from Minneapolis, and Maribel Y. Vinson, seven times holder of the United States women's title, head the list of American entrants.

Medal Honors to Patty Berg

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Sixteen-year-old Patty Berg of Minneapolis took medal honors and a score of 76—woman's par—to her match with Mrs. Karl Scheidt of Wayne, Penna., in the first round of the annual Florida women's golf championship tournament yesterday.

First Baseball Squad Out Soon At Pennsylvania

Red and Blue Diamond Candidates Report on February 25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19—University of Pennsylvania's 1935 baseball season officially gets under way on Feb. 25, according to Dr. Walter L. Cariss, veteran coach of the varsity nine. On that date pitchers and catchers will report for indoor practice on the Palestra floor and will continue daily until weather conditions permit outdoor work. Infielders and outfielders have been ordered to report one week later than the batterymen.

On paper, Penn's 1935 nine is well fortified behind the bat and in the outfielder, but lacks pitchers and experienced infielders. The loss of Capt. Donald S. Kellett, infielder, now in the major leagues with the Boston Red Sox; John B. Powel, also an infielder, and Vincent Harrington and Harold A. Sked, pitchers, makes Coach Cariss's task a major one this season.

Andrew W. Barton '36, who as sophomore pitched splendid ball last season, will be the

Crime Treaty Is Before 42 Legislatures

(Continued from Page 1)

in the receiving state, provided that or more, period not earlier than six months before sentencing; if the former resident's family now lives in the receiving state provided that he can find employment in the receiving state. Before consent is given the receiving state shall be allowed sufficient time to investigate these requirements.

2. A receiving state will assume the same duties of visitation and supervision over probationers or parolees coming from a sending state that it accords its own paroled prisoners.

Enter Receiving State

3. Any accredited officer of a sending state may enter a receiving state and apprehend and take any prisoner on parole from the sending state. No formality will be required other than for the arresting officer to establish his authority and identify the prisoner taken. Extradition is automatically waived. However, any charge the receiving state may have pending against the probationer must first be disposed of.

4. Accredited officers of any state may transport any prisoners that are taken through all states that are parties to the compact without interference.

5. The Governor of each signatory State shall appoint an officer who will represent that State in meetings to promulgate rules and to further the operation of these reciprocal agreements.

6. The compact is in effect as soon as ratified and shall remain in effect in each State until renounced by the State.

"The Chicago conference was notable because it was the first concerted move to effect reciprocal agreements whereby states may pool their combined strength against combating organized crime," Mr. Lutz said.

Have Gone Further

Many states have gone even further than the initial proposal of the compact to co-operate and are asking wide legislation against crime, he said. For instance, Indiana is seeking passage of the uniform machine gun, extradition and narcotic acts, reform of criminal procedure, the attendance of out of state witnesses in important criminal trials through reciprocal arrangements with other states, and the doubling of the state police force, Mr. Lutz said.

Colorado and Georgia are considering establishment of state police systems as well as state bureaus of identification. Oklahoma's Governor is sponsoring legislation to establish not only a state constabulary but a state court of original jurisdiction to hasten criminal trials. Proposed Kansas legislation extends the city police service to outlying districts. A broad new police program is under way in Ohio. In a number of states bills have been introduced which would require advance notice of alibis which are used in trials and would permit comment on a defendant's failure to testify.

Speaking of the need of wider parole and probation, both subjects having been considered at the Chicago conference, Mr. Lutz said:

Quick to Condemn

"You pick up a newspaper and read that some parolee has committed a new crime. The press is quick to condemn the act of one paroled. The press overlooks that there are thousands upon thousands on probation who mend their ways, reform and make good with a great economic saving to the state.

"Instead of restricted parole we need an enlarged and enlightened service to those paroled. Governments have failed to provide the necessary bridge that leads paroled convicts from their life behind the prison walls into the proper niche in community life.

"In my opinion, it would be a wise expenditure for our Federal Government to make grants to rehabilitate those on parole in the same way it does for agriculture, roads, poor relief and public works.

"Money thus expended in an enlarged service along educational, social, cultural, vocational and spiritual lines for parolees would be a wise economic investment to this country. The Civilian Conservation Camps, where young men gather and turn from idleness and crime, is an example of what the Government might do to assist parolees."

The 15 states attending the Chicago conference and manifesting great interest in parole and interstate offensive against crime were: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Pennsylvania, Georgia, New Jersey and Indiana.

Theaters

"Petticoat Fever"

Farce comes seldom these days to Boston stages, which have been occupied this season with more serious matters, or with musical comedy. Mark Reed's "Petticoat Fever," which opened Feb. 18 at the Plymouth in Boston, is described on the playbill as a hilarious new comedy, but it really fills the gap reserved for farce. The subject is farcical in itself, and its treatment is more so.

Dennis King plays a radio operator at a lonely station in Labrador, upon whom descends from the air a Canadian M. P. with a title and a fiancée. The operator's own fiancée comes from Montreal for her nuptials, but two years late. By the time she arrives his affections have been transferred to the other lady. The working out of this situation was found hilarious by a large audience on the first night.

Mr. King, last seen here in "Richard of Bordeaux," seems to enjoy the antics of his new rôle. He has one song to sing. It is short, and it is not repeated, so that's all right. He also shows a remarkable agility, bounding about the stage like a young buck. Leo G. Carroll is the M. P., and Doris Dalton and Ona Munson play the young women. L. A. S.

Woman Warden Out After Prison Break At Granite, Okla.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Sheriff Fred Hunt of Tishomingo was appointed warden of the Granite State Reformatory today, succeeding Mrs. George A. Waters, the only woman warden of a prison for men in the United States. Mrs. Waters's administration has been under fire.

The action of the state board of affairs, announced by Chairman L. M. Nichols, followed quickly upon the declaration of Gov. E. W. Marland that a warden's job is no place for a woman.

The board of affairs recently investigated charges of cruelty to prisoners at the Granite institution and also probed the many escapes from the prison.

GRANITE, Okla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Homes were plundered and automobiles stolen as 18 fugitives from the Oklahoma State Reformatory here scattered desperately last night over the prairies and hills of southwestern Oklahoma.

Men on horseback, in airplanes and in automobiles joined in a search for those remaining at large of the 32 who escaped Sunday after killing a prison guard.

Air Lanes Cheaper Than Roads in Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

hour—passengers and light freight can be carried more cheaply by air than by rail or bus. This fact is of greater importance to Russia than to such countries as the United States. We possess highly developed railways and motor highways, and our air lines have been chiefly interested in speed, which one might say is the principal product we have for sale.

A Paradox

"But in Russia the position is entirely different. Russian railways are slow and overtaxed. Russian highways are practically nonexistent. Russia is the only great country in a position to take maximum advantage of recent advances in aviation technique. We cannot very well scrap our immense investment in railways and highways. But by her very backwardness, Russia paradoxically can take a great step forward by concentration upon transport by air."

The visiting experts have presented impressive evidence to Soviet leaders of the possibilities of commercial aviation in Russia. Their arguments were particularly appealing because transportation has been a major weakness in Russia's state-controlled industrial development, and has retarded many phases of the two Five-Year Plans. The proposal to rebuild the existing railway system has been discarded because of the tremendous cost involved. But aviation engineers declare aviation lines can be expanded to carry the bulk of passenger and light freight traffic at a fraction of the cost. Russia's rulers certainly are giving the proposal careful consideration.

Liberalism Involved In California Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — California's Legislature is considering a bill aimed at suppression of radicalism, but which its opponents declare would be even more effective in suppressing freedom of speech. Under it, they contend, a purely academic discussion of political theories might make a speaker liable to imprisonment.

In the present absence of such a law, however, Dr. Hubert Phillips, professor of social sciences at Fresno State College, felt free recently to discuss objectively and in some detail the status and potentialities of the world's four major political systems: Capitalism, Fascism, Socialism and Communism.

Speaking before the Commonwealth Club of California, Dr. Phillips declared that the fundamental tradition of liberty in England, France, and the United States is the chief factor which may save those countries from Fascism.

Boston Art Notes

Edward Steichen

Modern craft and invention progress rapidly, and yet within a small span of years one or two outstanding performers have been labeled "classics," although they do not possess the dignity of distance and dustiness. In the photographer's art especially, as young as it is and as formative, a few names have been encircled with laurels and made the reference of value with respect to all work done in that craft.

Edward Steichen and Alfred Stieglitz are the first in this country. They have set the pace, indicated the direction, and established the limits of camera enterprise. The difference between the two is a difference of temperament, artistic caliber and emotional accent. Mr. Stieglitz lets the camera find its way; he does not control it with too strong a will, set up a too factitious décor. The world of possibility is larger for him; it is the world of realism, workaday, stereotyped, unpretentious.

Mr. Steichen's vision seeks the prominent, the striking, the notable. He seeks what has style, flair, dramatics. His sitters are writers, or actresses, or marked characters. For the lighting, the arrangement, the posturing, he might be a stage manager, understanding how to heighten an atmosphere with ingenious tricks. Mr Steichen demonstrates what a neat, dependable instrument the camera is, and how smartly it can dispatch a subject. There is something brilliant, modern, and "the last word" about his prints. Is it because his prints have been imitated and actually used for fashionable advertising? Whichever promoted the other, Steichen seems in his element with ideas, people, fashions discussed today. The catalogue, with Greta Garbo, Eugene O'Neill, Sinclair Lewis listed among other household words, is indicative. It will be interesting to observe in years to come whether Edward Steichen's print will wear out with many of his subjects. At the moment he is enormously interesting. A remarkable show it is, at the Junior League.

D. A.

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State Troops Sought For Imperial Valley

EL CENTRO, Calif., Feb. 19 (AP)—Scene of rioting in which two men were killed and approximately 500 shots fired, California's Imperial Valley through its public officials, has appealed to Gov. Frank F. Merriam for additional motorcycle officers to restore peace to the area, perturbed by labor troubles since last December.

The rioting took place Feb. 17 when 400 men and women stormed the lettuce-packing shed of Martin Wahl in a hand-to-hand fight between striking lettuce workers and nonstrikers. The clash broke up a conference presided over by Edward Fitzgerald, National Labor Conciliator.

The rioting ended when sheriff's deputies and state officers hurled tear gas into the mob. Members of the mob climbed to the working platform and rushed the workers with clubs, hurling stones and swinging their fists.

The present labor trouble developed last Wednesday when lettuce strikers and trimmers demanded a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for women and 55 cents an hour for men, with packers to receive a minimum of 75 cents an hour. They also demanded recognition of their unions and elimination of piece work.

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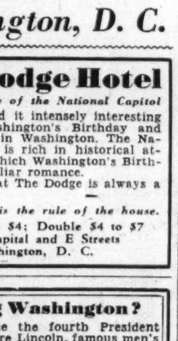

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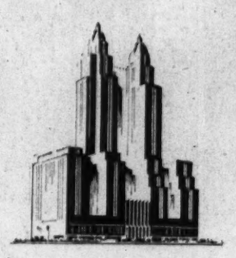
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Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

New England Academy Lives On

'People's College,' Older Brother to the High School

By Mary M. Starr

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN one pictures to himself a typical New England village, he sees three familiar features: the village green surrounded by towering elms whose lacy branches serve as framework for the white houses edging the sidewalks; the white painted church with its gleaming spire; and the dignified academy building. The very atmosphere of these villages teems with hospitality; the wide porches of the houses bespeak a welcome to those who would step up to sound the brass knockers on the front doors. And just as the green was—and still is, in these New England communities—the center of the daily activity of the inhabitants, so the academy was and is the center of the mental or social life of the village. The church looked after the spiritual needs of the people; the industries of the town provided work and income for the support of the townsfolk; and in the academy, all met on the level of intellectual worth and cultured enjoyment.

Changing times have left few things untouched in New England. That great standardizer, modernization, has transformed New England villages until many of them look alike. But the New England academy has stanchly and independently resisted such innovations. Towns like Easthampton, Hadley, Andover, South Ashburnham, Wilbraham, Groton, Deerfield, to mention but a few of the Massachusetts towns; Bridgton, Bucksport, Fryeburg, Hebron and South Berwick, in Maine; Meriden, Exeter, New Ipswich and Tilton, in New Hampshire; Montpelier and St. Johnsbury, in Vermont; East Greenwich in Rhode Island; Farmington and Suffield, in Connecticut; these and many others too numerous and too well known to need mention here, are still dominated by the academy buildings in their midst, and, to an appreciable degree, by the spirit of the academy itself.

People's College

The New England academy was the "People's College" during the nineteenth century, and to this fact its survival may be largely credited. The American colonists were strongly class-conscious preceding and immediately after the Revolutionary War. As the turbulent living of those years of conflict resolved itself into a state of confidence in the future, people began to recognize true worth in their fellow-townsmen. Arbitrary class distinctions began to crumble, distinctions which had been based primarily on birth, wealth, or education. Birth and inherited wealth were beyond the control of these sturdy New Englanders. Education however, was distinctly within their power to direct and control.

Long before the struggle for independence, Harvard and Yale were well-established colleges. Their entrance requirements determined the studies offered by private tutors, and, later on, by the high schools, when they came into existence. Boys looked forward to entering college to prepare for careers in the ministry, in law, or in medicine. Teaching, as a regular profession, had not attained the dignity of a calling of its own. Men used it as a stepping-stone to one of the other nobler vocations.

The Revolutionary War had established the principle of freedom for peoples, and the idea of a liberal culture for all was seized upon with religious fervor. Grammar schools had served local communities; the academies were open to students from neighboring towns and, later, from any locality. The great schools, Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter, were soon national institutions and served as models for the founding of countless other academies.

The First

On Oct. 4, 1780, the school at Andover was incorporated as "Phillips Academy," thereby becoming the first chartered academy in New England. Today, Andover Academy has students enrolled from 35 states in the Union and from 12 foreign countries. Many generations of the same family have carried on the Andover tradition. I have before me a letter from Mr. George T. Eaton, professor emeritus of Phillips Andover, in which he writes:

"A marked instance of family connection is that of Josiah Stearns who was an early trustee and whose son Samuel became a pupil in the school. Another son of Josiah was Pres. Wm. A. Stearns, a pupil in the school. A son of Pres. Stearns was a pupil. A grandson of Pres. Stearns was Alfred Stearns, pupil and headmaster of Phillips. His son Charles was a pupil.

"Oliver Wendell was an early trustee and the grandfather of Oliver Wendell Holmes, P. A. 1825, whose father was Abiel Holmes, an early trustee.

"My father, James G. Eaton, was a pupil and later a teacher in the school. Three of his sons were pupils. Two of his sons taught in Phillips. I taught there as well as being a pupil. My son was a pupil in the school and if you add the years we have been connected with the Academy, the total is over a hundred years.

"The French family is another case of many individuals from the earliest days to the immediate past who have been trustees, teachers, and pupils.

"In the year 1930, there were in school, at least seven instances of three generations, Deming, Dove, Griffin, Haskell, Kitchel, Seabury and Stebbins."

Early Co-educational Schools

Education for boys was traditional. Co-education was not so easily won. Little girls often sat on the doorsteps of the academies, listening to their brothers' lessons going on inside the closed door. Dr. Timothy Dwight, President of Yale, was a pioneer in the education of girls. He opened his school to them, at Greenfield Hill, Conn., decades earlier than others were willing to follow his leadership. In New York State, Albany Academy for Girls was chartered in 1814, antedating Abbot Academy in Andover, Mass., by fourteen years. It was the co-educational school, however, which seemed to best satisfy the demand for equal opportunity with their brothers, and which made the greatest strides in democracy. Derby Academy at Hingham, Mass., was one of these early co-educational schools. Derby is now celebrating its 150th anniversary. Burr and Burton Seminary (1829) was the first co-educational institution in Vermont.

The eagerness of New England girls to avail themselves of the opportunity to study is revealed in the following excerpt from a letter written by a young girl:

"My dear Parents:

"May I be granted permission to remain nine months at the Academy? In that time I can finish my Arithmetic through Integral Calculus. I have done well in Vulgar Fractions and Geometry. . . ."

The letter went on to say how obedient the writer would be in returning home at the end of six months, if her parents felt it wiser to adhere to their original plan for her schooling. Six months in school, away from home, was a very courageous step for parents as well as young women to take in those days. Too much learning was supposed to unfit a girl for becoming a housewife, or even an agreeably graceful "old maid."

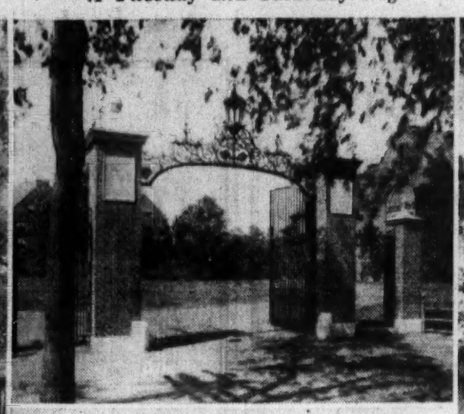
Courses for "Young Ladies"

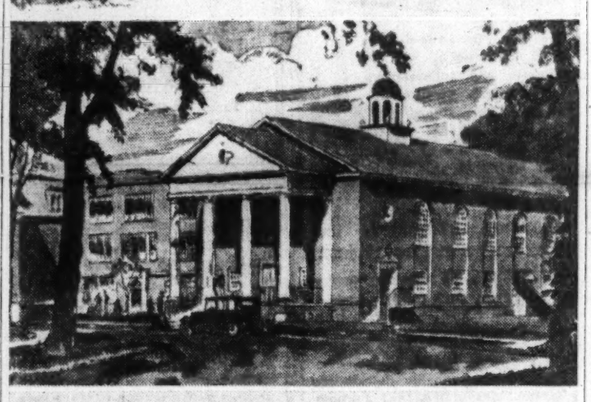
There were no dormitories connected with these early academies. Students were boarded in the homes of highly respectable families in each community. These people looked to the academy for their social life and entertainment. At Leicester, Mass., the academy plays were held in the village church and were participated in by both young men and young ladies. Costume-making undoubtedly came under one or another of the sewing courses offered in the school. Plain needlework, lace-work, embroidery and tapestry, plain and sampler work, sewing and marking, fine needlework, Tent and Dresden work, embroidery with silk, crewels or silver or gold thread, were the "courses" offered to young ladies even at very progressive schools in the early nineteenth century.

Debating societies were in high favor and all political questions and issues of the times were thoroughly studied and discussed by the students. These societies still hold sway in the academies and high honors or substantial prizes reward those students who take a serious part in this work.

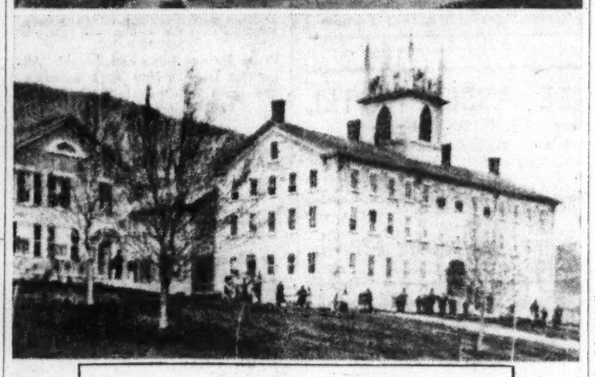
The academies of the nineteenth century did not primarily offer college preparation; they were, indeed, in advance of college entrance requirements, for they aimed to prepare their students for an active life of practical service. English grammar, geography, and other scientific courses were emphasized, rather than Greek and Latin. The academies began to supply teaching staffs for the grammar schools, and then it was that the last barrier against educating girls was broken down.

We are hearing today that the high schools are to be converted into people's colleges, but this is not a new idea since the academies were so known more than a century ago. It is possible that the vitality of the academy is to be demonstrated once more in this change which is taking place in the high school, just as it forced the colleges to broaden their instruction to meet the needs of the people living in those rapidly changing post-war times. The academy has been offering one or two years of cultural training for high school graduates. Its success having been proved, the high school is getting ready to enlarge its own usefulness through the lesson taught by the academy. Quietly, unostentatiously, the New England academy lives on.





Upper Left—Elm Arch, Andover, Mass. Right—Derby Academy, Hingham, Mass., Is Now Celebrating Its 150th Anniversary. Center Column, Reading Down—1—Abbot at Andover Was the First Incorporated School for Girls in New England. 2—Phillips Academy, Andover, for Boys, Founded 1778. 3—Deerfield, Deerfield, Mass., for Boys, Founded 1797. 4—St. Johnsbury, Traditionally Co-educational and Alma Mater of Many a Green Mountain Dweller, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 5—Burr and Burton, Manchester, Vt., First Co-educational Institution in That State. 6—Original Building in Which Webster Taught, Fryeburg Academy, Fryeburg, Me.



Upper Right: From Photograph by George W. Stetson in "Hingham Old and New" by Mason A. Foley. Others: Courtesy of the Academies Represented.

Phrasing and Accents

As Chief Aids to Effective Reading and Speaking

Short Cuts to Better Speech—16

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THIS article some fundamentals of grouping will be given, including some normal groupings. These must not, however, be considered as rules. They do not in any way invite controversy, because in any specific case it can well be conceived that an individual might group differently for some particular reason. Nevertheless these normal groupings are very helpful to a reader. They are results deduced from listening to thousands of educated speakers in normal conversation. They are the summary of the way people do group in the everyday use of English at its best and most intelligible. If we can carry these normal groupings over into our reading, we will seem to our listeners to "read as we talk." This will give the effect of simplicity and naturalness.

In considering the question of grouping we must always remember that one fundamental takes precedence of all others: the fact that feeling, if strong enough or uncontrolled, will tend to upset all normal groupings. If, for instance, a feeling is allowed to hold sway, it may take charge of speech and intelligent groupings may be cast to the winds. We see this in an extreme form when a child in a white heat of excitement stumbles along incoherently, tumbling forth his unintelligible story. We should, therefore, realize that feeling is the blossom that blooms upon the plant of thought and is always under the control of intelligence, if reading is to be intelligible. We may liken this further to the erection of a building. Intelligent and dispassionate grouping may be compared to the plans according to which the building is put up; feeling, to the decoration and ornament which naturally grow out of the design. In reading, then, feeling has no place until intelligence has worked out correct groupings.

Some Normal Groupings

Bearing all this in mind we are now ready to consider a few normal groupings: The subject stands in a separate group from the predicate unless the subject is a pronoun or one word (usually referred to before). Attention to this fundamental brings luminous clarity to reading and is well worth consideration for this reason. Examples of this: The wind was a torrent of darkness (Thewind—wasatorrentofdarkness). The Lord looketh down from heaven; he beholdeth all the sons of men (The-Lord—lookethdownfromheaven; he-beholdethallthesonsofmen).

A transitive verb is grouped with its object complement (predicate accusative). Examples: So God created man in his own image (SoGod—createdman—inhisownimage).

The parts of the verb "to be" are grouped with the attribute complement (the predicate nominative). Examples: We are the sheep of his pasture (Wearethesheepofhispasture). The nightingale is rather rare. (Thenightingale—isratherrare).

Conjunctions are grouped with the words which follow them. Examples: And God blessed the seventh day and hallowed it (AndGod—blessed-theseventhday—andhallowedit). I wonder that so small a thing contains so much of joy (Iwonder—thatsosmallathing—containssomuch-ofjoy). Paying attention to this fundamental rule regarding grouping conjunctions will help readers avoid stilted and unnatural reading. Untrained readers often group conjunctions alone, which should be avoided. The word "and," when it is a connective, following this rule, is grouped with the words which follow it. It receives no emphasis but in such cases it is like the unaccented syllable in a word. (But when "and" is used in a cumulative sense, it is emphasized and often grouped alone. Example: I told you to buy apples,oranges—and—bananas. Here is a case where a strong feeling upsets normal grouping.)

Words which mean "said" are grouped with the words which follow them if the quotation is short. If the quotation is long the "said" word will be tied up to the quotation with a rising inflection. Examples; He answered "no" (Heansweredno). And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die (Andtheserpent—said—untothewoman—Yeshallnotsurelydie).

Words, phrases, and clauses, when limiting or restrictive, are grouped with the words they modify. Examples: The house by the side of the road (Thehousebythesideoftheroad). The red rose (Theredrose). And them that sit in darkness (Andthemthatsitindarkness).

Phrase Accent

Now a word about phrase accent. We may define this as a movement of the voice which emphasizes the central idea to be brought out. It marks the center of each idea. The phrase accent is to the group what the word accent is to the word except that the phrase accent is movable and lights on a particular word according to thought, while a word accent is fixed. Another difference is that every word of more than one syllable has an accent, while phrases often have no accent at all; perhaps it is better to say, rather, that the accent is "spread"—which amounts to the same thing. This is important to remember, and if after careful consideration, you cannot determine which word in the group should receive the phrase accent, it probably means "no accent at all."

Another thing to remember is that there are many ways of emphasizing besides hitting a poor word a great whack. Besides force, they include downward inflection, change of pitch, change of tempo, tone shading, and pause. Some of these have been discussed in previous articles, and the skilled reader considers well which type of emphasis he is going to use in a given case.

A few normal accents are given. A preposition usually does not receive the phrase accent unless for some special reason. An exception to this is the preposition "with" when it means "in company with." Example: Fear not, I will go *with* thee.

A negative is not accented except in case of argument. This is a fundamental rarely heeded by untrained readers who usually hit the negative hard. Examples: "Lead us not into temptation." (No accent on "not.") But: "You are wrong, I did *not* say so." (Here again is a case where strong feeling upsets a normal accent.)

Contrasting Ideas

The word which receives the phrase accent is contrasted in thought with some other idea, expressed or understood. This is important to remember and will save many mistakes in reading. Example: To say "All *men* are created equal" (as it is often read) would be to imply that some others contrasted in thought (probably women, because the expression "men and women" is so common) are not created equal. In this sentence the proper phrase accent is "*All* men are created equal." This implies that no one is left out (which the statement means).

There is much more to be said about the fundamentals of oral English, but space doesn't permit of further discussion. However, what has been said may be enough to convince a reader that these fundamentals are just as important as those which govern mathematics, and that effective reading is no haphazard adventure. Anyone who will give heed to what has been said and becomes familiar with these examples, both in theory and practice, will find his reading greatly improved both as to intelligibility and beauty of sound.

Correct grouping and phrase accents bring into speech lovely little speech tunes that are idiomatic melodies of English as a language. These delight the ear while the intelligence of the listener is satisfied by clear-cut, definite, and correctly presented ideas.

A study of these fundamentals will also repay one by increasing his ability to glean ideas more rapidly and definitely from the printed page. Many students have expressed appreciation for the way this study opens up a writer's meaning to them, quite apart from the improvement that, at the same time, takes place in their speech.

(This series of 18 articles is running on Tuesdays.)

Bird Study at Cornell

Arthur A. Allen '08, professor of ornithology at Cornell, considers bird study one of the most enjoyable and valuable of leisure-time hobbies. The immediate problem, as he sees it, is to train a body of enthusiastic teachers equipped to lead the next generation into this fascinating field of nature study. He is competent to make this observation, for no teacher in America has trained more students in ornithology than he, and no similar department in any university has acquired such an eminent position as his.

Graduate students specializing in ornithology have made many valuable contributions to the field through their researches, and as a result of the expeditions sponsored by the department. A minimum of one year of graduate study is required for a masters degree and three years for the doctorate.

Last spring Professor Allen went to Hudson Bay to study the habits of the ptarmigan, which is one of the American grouse. He sent back a number of eggs, one of which brought forth the first ptarmigan ever hatched in captivity. This spring Professor Allen will lead a sound-recording moving picture expedition to search out the haunts of rare North American birds in order to preserve for future generations their habits and calls.

A More Enlightened Citizenry

Through Public Forums, Sponsored by City Schools

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SCENE: A room in a public school of Des Moines, Iowa.

Time: One of these winter evenings.

Characters: Men and women of the neighborhood.

They are gathered to talk over the week's news and some definite subject of major current interest. Acting as chairman of their free-and-alive discussion is one of the 25 leaders engaged by the Des Moines Board of Education to help Des Moines citizens make themselves better and more alert members of the democracy. The talk is frank and widely representative, the questions are many. After a few moments of discussion of the week's events, the main subject of the evening is taken up. This question depends upon the chairman of the meeting, for the leaders engaged for these Public Forums in the Des Moines city schools represent many fields of interest, and are in many cases internationally known in their fields.

This is, I think, one of the most interesting of the experiments in adult education, being carried on in the United States. If you listen to the weekly broadcast of the Federal Office of Education in Washington, and, of course, I hope you do (Wednesdays at 5 p. m., E. S. T.), you heard on Feb. 13 a first-hand and first-rate description of these neighborhood, central and city-wide forums from J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, and former superintendent of schools in Des Moines. The forums, some of them weekly and some twice a month, are held in school buildings, the city library, one in a tearoom, one in a hotel and one in a settlement. There are no fees and no textbooks, and any citizen may attend any or all of the meetings. This is the third winter of the forums. School Life for January devotes generous space to the subject, reprinting excerpts from the announcement of this year's project, published last autumn in the Des Moines Tribune.

The Aim

The sole aim of these public forums, according to Commissioner Studebaker, is "to stimulate intelligent, democratic, and full discussion of all important aspects of problems common today. This people's university devoted to the study of social management, the public forum, has made of the entire city an arena of intellectual stimulation in which conflicting interests and points of view, misunderstandings, and the intolerance of political, social, religious, and racial prejudices may, through careful examination and interpretation of facts, through discussion and debate, be welded into that kind of compromise and understanding without which progress in an interdependent society is impossible."

In the last two years 118,000 people attended the 924 forum meetings, and this year the forums are proving more popular than ever. The members represent many religions, races, occupations and political viewpoints; yet there has, it seems, been no tendency toward radical or communistic propaganda. Mr. Studebaker states that they meet peaceably "with critical and open minds and with desires to be mutually helpful, thus demonstrating not only that they have attained a high level of civility in social interrelationships, but also that they have a capacity and a desire for continued educational growth." No action is ever taken nor resolutions passed. The purpose is entirely one of discussion.

Leaders of Wide Experience

Among the forum leaders are well-known educators, writers, authorities in political and social science; the two Iowa United States senators; Pierre de Lanux, director, League of Nations; Chih Meng, associate director of the China Institute in America; Bruno Roselli, Italian author and exponent of Fascism; Anna Louise Strong, of Moscow, Russia, editor; Hubert Herring, diplomat.

School Life publishes an outline of the first of four public forum topics concerning critics and criticisms of the New Deal. "Bureaucracy, Good or Bad?" is the subject. The outline explains the term bureaucracy, goes on to indicate why the issue is important just now, and gives a debate type of outline, pro and con, on "Bureaucracy as a Present Peril." From this outline, with the talk by the leader of the evening, those who attend the forum can ask questions and state their individual viewpoints. Commissioner Studebaker said over the air the other night that the expression of viewpoints was growing steadily more articulate and was coming from a greater and greater number of those present.

Do you not, with me, see something fine and true in this Des Moines project, something close to the heart of the democratic ideal? It is past its experimental stages, and it works. Public forums such as these, I feel, belong by rights to the American people the length and breadth of the land.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Dreams Woven Into Experience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME people have dreams and aspirations that are quite definite, toward which they can work with confident hope. On the other hand, there are many more—especially young persons, whose dreams are nebulous—vague yearnings for success in some line, with perhaps no real expectancy of achievement. These dreams, however, are often worth listening to; for even in their unformed state they indicate tendencies, potential abilities, that with wise encouragement on the part of parents, may come to something definite. So it is that the dreams of young persons might well be treated by their elders with consideration, might be made more possible through being brought into contact with actual experience.

One young girl, who liked nothing better than to fashion doll clothes or suggest ways she wanted her own garments made, kept saying she was going to be a great costume designer some day. Her mother counted of value this glimpse into her child's life and did not wave the idea away with an, "Oh wait and we will see when the time comes." She watched her chance to encourage the child. When, one day, she had completed a plain little dress for her daughter, she suggested that the girl either design or pick out a set of collar and cuffs. The daughter was delighted, and put in hours trying to fashion a set that would please her. When the collar and cuffs were done, her mother suggested that she begin her course of dress designing by specializing on neck accessories for a time. Together they studied fashion books, visited stores and looked at ready-made clothes, taking in every detail of dress trimming. They even went to dressmaking establishments, where the young daughter was told the great importance of correct cut and finish to sleeve and neckline.

It was not long before this girl had made several sets of dress accessories for her simple gown, and her school friends asked her to make them some. This led to further thought and original ideas. By the time she had made several such sets, she felt an assurance that she possessed some ability and this spurred her on. She offered her services free to assist on busy Saturdays in dry goods stores where she could handle neckwear or ready-made gowns. Here she learned people's likes and dislikes and had a chance to see just what kinds of neck finishes looked best on different types of people.

When she was ready for college, she had already developed her talent enough to enable her to earn money that materially helped her to get her education. Before she was ready for a job she had the ability to hold one down with profit to her employer. Later she had a dress accessory shop and designed many of the exquisite collar and cuff sets that were a part of her stock. This was the result of turning a vague wish into something real, when she made her first simple set of dress accessories.

A young lad was always talking about his tour of the states. He wanted to see America and its historic and scenic spots. Although it looked a long way off until he could make even the first leg of such a journey, he was encouraged not to let his desire remain just a vague yearning. He decided to learn the United States second-hand first and then some day he would start out with a knowledge of its principal attractions and interesting spots. He studied history; he read books of people who had learned the voice of the big cities and interpreted it to their readers; he studied road maps until he could shut his eyes and direct a tour on almost any highway in the country; and he talked with travelers who had made journeys far or near. He became an educated armchair traveler. Then he was rewarded for putting his vague wish into real knowledge. He was asked by an elderly gentleman if he would drive for him on a six months' tour while he was gathering information for a travel book.

Why was he chosen for this job? Because he had taken a vague longing and done what he could with it. He had availed himself of all the things at his command at the time. And today, as he himself, now an authority on history, writes stories and histories of early days, of the pioneer's struggles, or of the hillbilly's problems, he is glad that he took the longing he possessed in early boyhood and refused to think it could never be brought to a realization.

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Traditional Style Suited

To Modern Group Dwellings Keyed To Country Living

By Kathrine Morrison

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

SOCIAL and economic upheavals are making their imprint on the face of the English countryside as well as on the lives and occupations of men. The era of the large old-fashioned country house with rambling passages, vast attics and outbuildings is over. Except for the gratification of a few ultra rich or for some institutional purpose, that type of dwelling which is capable of accommodating a number of families is a thing of the past.

The changing requirements of those who live in the rural districts not only of America but of Europe are inevitably calling into being new architectural forms. Less, perhaps, in certain continental lands where tall houses containing many compact apartments have been the order of the day for many generations. But other nationalities, notably those of Anglo-Saxon derivation, have an innate distaste for carrying into the country what to them are distinctly urban ways of living. Blocks of flats, no matter how convenient for the city, seem to them out of place in more open spaces. Their large bulk and height have very little relation to natural scenery whose lines tend usually to the horizontal rather than toward the vertical.

Besides, to many the charm of being in the country lies in its complete difference in character to life in cities. Rural architecture should, in their opinion, capture or accentuate the moods of natural surroundings, whether these express themselves in terms of wooded hills, lowlying pastures or cliffs overhanging rocky coasts.

Group Dwellings

A house for each family set in its own garden is a laudable ideal, but one which it is not always easy to realize. People whose tastes incline them to settle in the country but whose purses preclude any unnecessary expenditure, will more and more turn their attention to group dwellings. And this will happen not only because of cheaper construction and upkeep but because, like city flats or apartments, they afford pleasant proximity and companionship for those who are obliged to live alone or in couples.

What forms will these group dwellings assume? Experiments along novel lines are being carried out in various parts of the world. Ideas of community housing are being developed according to the latest fashions in efficiency and suitability of means to purpose. These experiments deal mainly with the last word in planning and building materials. Hence the results may be too revolutionary for the tastes of the average person.

Those who want to combine cheapness and labor-saving conditions with more traditional conceptions of beauty in architecture may learn valuable lessons from an old English village. In hundreds of them, cottages are to be found grouped under one roof with no sacrifice to picturesque effect or to harmonious relationship with their natural environment. To be sure, the living requirements of their original inhabitants (as of many villagers who occupy them today) were modest to a degree. These delightful survivals of a simpler age fall far below the standards of the up-to-date householder in the matter of conveniences and amenities. Rooms often open into each other. Heating and lighting arrangements are very primitive. Bathrooms are practically unknown. Yet those who are enterprising enough to buy and restore these old places often transform them into homes which are compact, convenient and yet picturesque in the highest degree. The photograph of several plain whitewashed cottages under one single thatched roof is ample evidence of what can be done in the way of successful restoration.

Skillful Alterations

Sometimes in a row of two-roomed cottages skillful alterations can combine two or even three interiors in one without any disfigurement. Often, as in the famous Arlington row in Bibury (which was saved from collapse by the intervention of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings) all suggestion of monotony is avoided by such simple devices as varying the shapes and sizes of the windows and the position of the dormers in the roof. This variation in detail can be seen in a group of Cotswold cottages pictured on this page.

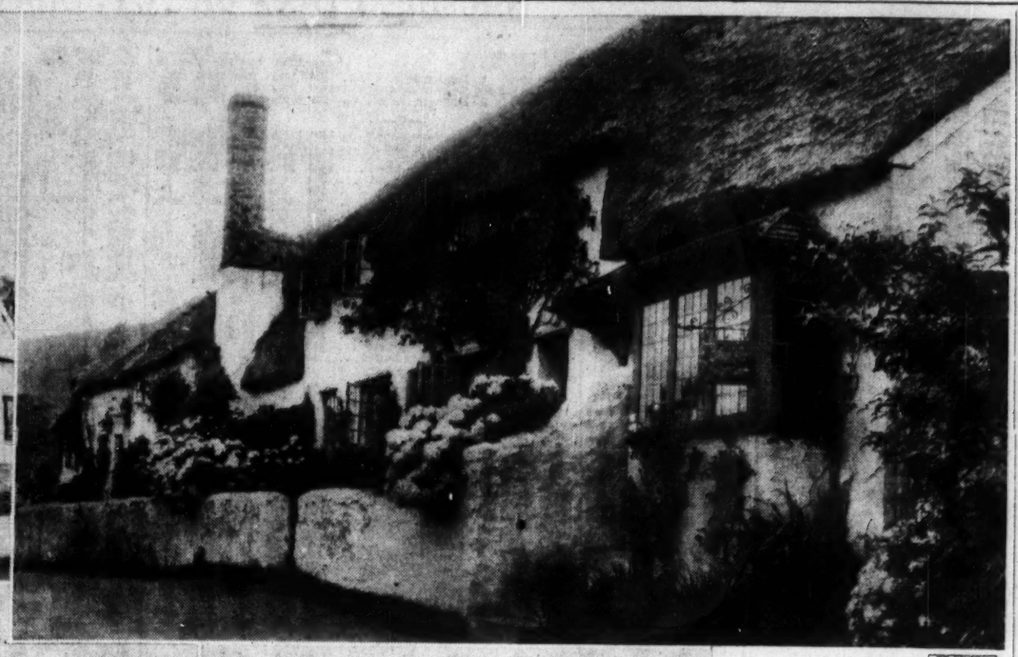
All these illustrations of old cottages show clearly how easy it would be to design group dwellings which would embody a full measure of the picturesque without too great uniformity between the units. All the units in a group could possess certain common characteristics and yet each cottage could have its own individuality. Sometimes a distinguishing mark might be provided by the differences in shapes and sizes of the windows; sometimes by the varied designs of doors, porches and even chimneys and at other times by the use of contrasting materials in different parts of the group. For instance, some of the cottages might be built entirely of stone and others in the same group partly of stone and partly of wood.

Adapted to Present-Day Needs

After a period of bad taste in the construction of group cottages in the nineteenth century, many English architects and builders are turning their attention toward the lovely models of Tudor and Jacobean periods. They are realising that it is quite possible to adapt these romantic and beautiful exteriors to present-day needs. Even many council cottages (cheap cottages built by government subsidy for working people in rural districts) bear distinct evidence of a revival in taste in cottage architecture. But the most successful adaptations of old models to modern requirements have been made by private enterprise. Excellent examples may be found in some of the garden cities, such as Letchworth and Welwyn, where the aim has been to produce group dwellings of effective design at as low a cost as possible. Even in purely industrial communities, such as Port Sunlight, the garden city of the soap industry, extremely attractive and varied group dwellings for workmen have been built.

Scattered here and there over the English countryside are highly interesting examples of group cottages. These are compact and conveniently planned and yet very pleasant to look at. Near the historic Quaker meeting house so closely associated with William Penn at Jordans near Beaconsfield is an entire modern village where several cottages under single roofs are grouped together around a central green. There are community stores and a post office—in fact all the things that go to make up a typical English village. But here the whole village has been built during the last few years and the brick cottages, though very simple in construction, are well planned, with all necessary modern comforts and are mostly inhabited by people of education. They are able to enjoy the conveniences of a city home, with its labor-saving devices, its proximities and easy companionships, in a purely rural setting.

The most satisfactory development of modern group dwellings in the country which the writer has ever encountered was during a visit to the Cotswolds. At the far end of a small village stood a beautiful pre-Reformation church in a romantic graveyard. The church was built on a slope and immediately underneath, in the shadow of its century-old trees, was a fascinating collection of small stone cottages. The group was arranged in the shape of a quadrangle. Each unit was slightly different from the others and yet all were built of mellow Cotswold stone with stone slate roofs and stone mullioned windows. Each had its own minute garden ablaze with midsummer flowers. It was a perfect example of uniformity of style and materials allied to variety in detail. This group, which blended so exquisitely with its Old-World background of ancient churchyard and venerable trees, was the work of the famous architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens. The cottages had been built for the tenants of a local landlord who gave evidence of his aesthetic response to the loveliness of the site by this practical contribution to the amenities of the countryside.



Upper Right and Lower Right: © K. Morrison, London. Upper Right: By the Photochom Company.

The English Village Has Long Experience in Group Housing, Which Modern Architects Are Finding Useful Today. Upper Row, Left—Four Small Homes Accommodated Under One Roof. Right—Cottages in West Country. All Are Similar, Yet Each Has Individuality. Lower Row, Left—Group Dwellings in Sussex, Keyed to Country Surroundings. Right — Old Cotswold Cottages. Note the Difference in the Dormers. English Group Cottages Are Free of Bleak Monotony, Yet Fit Into Setting and Form Harmonious Units.

Hobbies and Hints

An Indoor Garden Gay With Bloom

West Virginia

Dear Editor:

I have received so many helpful ideas from the Hobbies and Hints Column that I feel I should share some of my experiences.

I had desired to own a gardenia plant, and my desire was fulfilled when a friend gave me a good-sized plant last fall. I planted it in a large case, put some pieces of broken flower pots in the bottom for good drainage, equal parts of sand, good garden soil, and well-rotted manure. I put it in a good sunny place in the sun porch. It put out new growth right away and soon small buds began to appear. Once a week we carried it to the basement and sprayed it with the garden hose. The temperature was kept at about 70 during the day and not under 60 at night. Now as I write this it has 15 open flowers and as many more buds. The perfume is exquisite.

I also wish to tell about my amaryllis, a most beautiful red. A few little bulbs were given to me a few years ago. After they got to blooming size I put them in a large flower pot. That was three years ago and they have not been replanted since. For a period of six weeks I have enjoyed 35 beautiful red amaryllis lilies.

Two weeks ago I brought four small branches of forsythia into the house and put them in water. Now they are in full bloom. I cut six red amaryllis lilies to put with the forsythia. It is indeed beautiful.

It is snowing here today, and for a few weeks we have had some snappy weather in these parts, hovering around zero on quite a few days. My sun porch is surely a joy. I have a beautiful purple petunia in bloom taken from a cutting in my garden in late August. I also have a snow white and pretty pink one from cuttings; a seedum in bloom—a pretty red; a Jerusalem cherry plant with red cherries, green ones and blossoms at the same time; three species of begonia all in bloom, (they are so cheerful looking with their bangles of white, pink and red blossoms); geraniums which are making rapid growth, but not in bloom as yet; and four species of cactus.

My husband made a bench across the entire front, even with the window ledge, and made a galvanized pan the length of the bench. I put pebbles into the bottom of the pan and put the flower pots on the pebbles for good drainage. This way, moisture can stay in the pan and evaporate. The plants like this humidity.

I owe so much to the Garden Page that I hope this will repay in a measure by helping someone.

Mrs. P. V.

Cactus from Slips

Texas

Dear Friends:

I have the Garden Page and have found many useful things in it. Now I want to share my success in cacti growing with you.

When I secure a tiny piece or a fine specimen, roots and all, I let them lie in a shady airy place for several days or until quite dry. Then I plant them in sandy loam, water thoroughly and leave them for a week.

It is surprising the progress that will be made in a few weeks.

The cactus has quite a capacity for storing water and for that reason does much better if watered only at intervals of from five to eight days in summer and longer intervals in winter.

You will be delighted, I am sure, to know that it is possible to grow cacti in some lovely old bowl which may be placed on a window ledge or furniture without damaging surfaces, as the long intervals between waterings makes drainage unnecessary. Pebbles should be put in the bottom of the bowl, then the soil.

Mrs. L. K.

Catalogue Browsings

Golden Ball

The fragrant double nasturtium, Golden Gleam, is now offered in a new form. Golden Ball is a dwarf, ball-shaped bush, which bears nasturtiums identical with the Golden Gleam of the past two seasons. It is hardy, and thrives in sun or partial shade. This development of Golden Gleam into a dwarf bushy plant provides a good border or bedding subject. It also might be grown in a pot or hanging basket.

Your Club Program for March

Ready for the Spring Drive—Seeds, Soil, Tools

By Mrs. Frank E. Jones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER said: "To own a bit of ground, to scratch it with a hoe, to plant seeds and watch their renewal of life—that is the commonest delight of the race, the most satisfactory thing a man can do." In this short quotation we will find suggestions for a number of our March program subjects.

Renewal of Life: From this comes the suggestion of the early awakening flowers, the spring blossoms which have such power to thrill the beholder. Ask one of your members to discuss the "First Flowers of Field and Woodland" and another the "First Flowers of the Garden." Let these two subjects embrace only the flowers of bulbous or perennial nature and ask a third member to talk about the "Early Flowering Shrubs and Trees." Ask each member to respond to roll-call by telling the name of the first spring flower in her garden and the date of its blossoming.

To Plant Seeds: This suggests the topic "First Plantings of the Spring" but might also include much beside, such as desirable flowers to be grown from seeds and various methods of procedure.

To Scratch It With a Hoe: Here we have the reminder of the necessity for proper preparation and tillage of the soil, a subject with many phases. The garden tools are very important. Perhaps some dealer would be glad to exhibit an assortment of garden tools at your meeting or each member might tell of those which have proved most helpful. Their proper care should also be emphasized. Someone has said, "Show me your garden tools and I will tell you what sort of gardener you are." Another practical demonstration might be of soil testing. Of course this would require the services of someone well trained in such work, but there are many such. In connection with this topic you will want to consider "Overcoming Soil Difficulties." If the demonstration of testing is impossible, the latter topic may be considered alone. Peat moss in gardening and natural and commercial fertilizers may be discussed by members and in the same connection study how to make and how to make use of the compost heap.

In considering further the actual care of the garden and the various tasks connected with it, we dare not overlook the need for eternal vigilance against insect pests and plant diseases. After we have taken spring stock of garden tools, we will look to the stock of remedies and checks for plant parasites. "Munitions for our Spray Guns" is a timely subject and a most important one. Another subject, interesting even if not of great practical value to the ordinary gardener, would be that of the "Relation of Flowers and Insects." This talk should not be confined to injurious insects, but should show the dependence of plant life upon insect life and vice versa. This study would reveal many interesting facts about both plant and insect life.

With spring's appearance and the flowers, awakening, the gardener finds it necessary to see that some of the sleeping flowers are not awakened too rudely. The gentle removal of winter mulches at the proper time is important. "Waking Up the Garden" is a task not to be undertaken carelessly, and some information on this subject will be of timely help.

The lawn will need spring attention. Assign the topic "The Spring Repairing and Feeding of the Lawn" to the member who has the most beautiful lawn in your community.

There will be many phases of the general topic "The Perennial Border." Under this head you might have discussed Tall Perennials for Backgrounds, Perennials of Medium Height, Low Perennials for the Foreground, Perennials for Edging Purposes, Color Combinations in the Perennial Border and possibly Annuals for "Fillers" in the Perennial Border.

The violet is the flower of March and worthy of your study. An interesting talk on the subject would include verses of which this flower is the theme, myths, legends, and history concerning it and some consideration of it as a garden subject.

Pussy-willows also might be given a place in your program and with the talk concerning them a demonstration of their use in floral arrangement might be given.

Summarizing our March program suggestions:

First flowers of field and woodland.
First flowers of the garden.
Early flowering shrubs and trees.
First plantings of the spring.
Taking stock of the garden tools.
Soil testing and overcoming soil difficulties.
Peat moss in gardening.
Natural and commercial fertilizers.
The compost heap; how to make it and how to use it.
Munitions for our spray guns.
The relation of flowers and insects.
Waking up the garden.
The spring repairing and feeding of the lawn.
The Perennial border:
Tall perennials for background.
Perennials of medium height.
Low perennials for the foreground.
Perennials for edging purposes.
Color combinations in the perennial border.
Annuals for "fillers" in the perennial border.
Violet—the flower of March.
Pussy-willows.

(Program suggestions for April will appear about the middle of March.)

Plants That Smile in Droughts

You Can Have a Garden Even in Dry Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copemish, Mich.

THE last two or three years with their long periods of dry weather brings to the gardener's attention the need for plants that can stand up under such harsh treatment with the minimum attention. Even though the gardener is fortunate enough to have some method of irrigating, these droughts take a heavy toll among the moisture-lovers and leave the entire garden in an emaciated condition. It is fortunate, then, that nature has provided a number of good ornaments for the adornment of gardens, which are able to smile through all such hardships. And it behooves the garden maker to get acquainted with all of these accommodating plants. It is the purpose of these notes to direct attention to a few of them.

Some plants, because of their airy, graceful foliage or ethereal flowering habit are useful in many parts of the garden to overcome the stiff effects produced by others of more formal growth. When one of this kind has the added advantage of drought resistance, we have a plant of a thousand uses. It is these factors which make the perennial white baby's-breath (Gypsophila paniculata) and the pink form, Gypsophila pacifica, so desirable. Their long tap-roots, which go far and wide, are the reason both for their drought-resisting qualities, and their objection to disturbance after they have attained much size.

One of the most useful as well as the most stately border plants, though one would not suspect it from its rareness in gardens, is the Grecian mullein (verbascum olympicum). Its lofty stems of six feet or more are threaded with large yellow on the top third of the growth, and, if not allowed to form seeds, will persist in flower from June until frost. Add to these their ability to stand all kinds of punishment, and it is easy to see their importance in the drought-ridden garden. Other mulleins of like importance are: V. phoeniceum in pink, violet, cream, etc.; V. giganteum, golden flowers on 10-foot stalks; V. vernale, bright yellow on six-foot plants. All of the mulleins are useful plants to produce spire-like effects.

The balloon flower (Platycodon grandiflorum) should also have special mention in any list of dry-soil plants. All that it asks for is a well-drained spot and to be left alone. Under such treatment it will continue indefinitely to produce an abundance of its campanula-like flowers, blue or white as the case may be, over a long period every summer.

Among other plants that are of importance to the gardener with a naturally dry soil, the following may be mentioned: The yarrows (achillea); artemisia; sea hollies (eryngium); globe thistle (echinops); gay-feathers (liatris); evening primroses (oenothera); yuccas.

This is no more than a start in drought-resisting plants, and they are mentioned merely to let baffled garden makers know that they need not despair of having an enjoyable garden, even though it cannot be given the care and watering which their present plants may demand. Take heart, then, for this spring you may begin to gather these easily satisfied ones around you.

Vegetables Tested In Ohio Last Year

If you are dazzled by the beautiful pictures of vegetables in the new seed catalogues, turn to the reports of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Many new varieties of vegetables were tested there last year. H. D. Brown of the station horticultural staff summarizes some of the results of these trials.

"Of the two new varieties of beans, the Asgrow Red Valentine and Asgrow Stringless Green Refugee, the first was superior to the new Stringless Green Pod, but both yielded less than Keeney's Stringless Refugee and Refugee Stringless Wax. Bountiful, a flat-podded variety, produced the earliest crop but a rather low total yield.

"The Ohio Canner beet has a better color than the Detroit Dark Red but is slower in maturing, more oblate in shape and has short tops. Much progress has been made during the past year in intensifying the color of the already good colored variety, Detroit Dark Red.

"Chantenay is still the most popular variety of carrot, although the higher quality, including vitamin content, of Nantes is making this variety very popular.

"The Earliest of All and Golden Acre varieties of cabbage proved best in the Marietta trials of 1934. Marion Market is recommended for an early, round-headed, wilt-resistant cabbage and Wisconsin Ballhead for late. Jersey Queen is said to be an early pointed head type that is resistant to wilt.

"Golden Self Blanching celery for early and Giant Pascal for late are still recommended. The Giant Pascal is hard to blanch but is of excellent quality even though not thoroughly blanched. Easy Blanching and Michigan Golden are two yellows-resistant varieties.

"Golden Cross Bantam is a very productive hybrid sweet corn that has proved resistant to Stewart's disease in practically all parts of the United States. Since this is a hybrid corn it is important that only first generation seed be used.

"Sugar Rock, Hale's Best and Tip Top are the most promising varieties of muskmelons for Ohio.

"Sweet Spanish onion is becoming more popular in Ohio because of its resistance to thrip. It does not keep as long as the standard Ohio Yellow Globe varfety. Early Grano made a fairly satisfactory growth from seedlings at Columbia. It is said to do well from sets.

"Because of the short growing season the Alaska types of peas usually do best in Ohio. Wisconsin Early Sweet, a new wrinkled type, produced a very good yield. Laxton's Progress was the heaviest, yielding large podded wrinkled peas in the Ohio tests at Columbus.

"California Wonder is now the standard thick fleshed large mild pepper for Ohio, although it is frequently very late. King of the North has proved very satisfactory in Ohio trials. This variety usually sets a very early crop. The fruit is shaped similar to Ruby King.

"Delicata and Table Queen are two small but high quality varieties of squash. Giant Summer Straightneck is rapidly replacing Golden Crookneck.

"Old Dominion is a mosaic-resistant variety of spinach that does not go to seed as quickly as Virginia Savoy. King of Denmark and Long Standing Bloomsdale should be used for the spring crop. Juliana can frequently be grown successfully as a summer crop in the northern part of the State.

"Cobblers for the early crop and Russet and White Rurals for the late potato crops are the recommended varieties for Ohio.

"Stone Mountain, also called Dixie Belle, is a new watermelon which has proved its value in Ohio. Pride of Muscatine is a wilt resistant variety similar to Kleckley Sweet. It also has yielded good crops in Ohio."

To Do a Good Puttying Job

Putty should not be applied to cracks and nail holes until after the first, or priming, coat of paint, as the wood will absorb the oil and dry the putty, causing it to crumble and fall out.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Traders Take Profits, and Stock Prices Decline to Lower Level

Commodity and Money Markets

Traders Inclined To Cash In Their Monday's Profits

Easier Price Tendency Is Apparent Following Yesterday's Boom

By Forrest Price

It was what you might call a natural reaction.

After yesterday's stock market price bulge it was to be expected that an easy tendency would develop.

There is an old Wall Street saying that there is nothing lost in taking profits.

Total transfers amounted to 1,130,000 shares.

The market was fairly active although sales were little more than half of yesterday's transactions.

Which is regarded by bulls as encouraging in view of the reactionary trend.

The effects of the Supreme Court's ruling yesterday on the gold clauses were still apparent today. Otherwise it is thought the decline would have been more severe.

Losses in most cases were less than 2 points.

The railroads moved in divergent ways. Union Pacific, which was a big gainer yesterday, moved up nearly 3 points today and then lost all of its advance.

Reading, which was somewhat of a laggard yesterday, gained 2 points. Norfolk & Western and Western Pacific preferred each moved forward a point or so when the upward going was good.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred lost 2 and Atlantic Coast Line 1.

United Corp, dropped more than 2 points to a new low for the year. American Sugar which has had a steady rise for some days past declined nearly 2 points.

Among the gainers were Fairbanks Morse, Howe Sound, Fairbanks Morse preferred, General Railway Signal, Continental Baking preferred, White Motor, Interboro, Minneapolis Honeywell and Brooklyn Manhattan.

Bonds generally moved irregularly higher. The Libertys were an exception. These bonds contain the gold clause. Holders who had expected to benefit had the Supreme Court decided against the Government were disappointed at the ruling, and there was some selling of these issues. Other Governments were somewhat higher. Some of the speculative corporate loans were active and higher.

In the commodities markets grain had an early spurt but failed to hold all its gain. Cotton also was lower.

A genuine feeling of relief envelops Wall Street. Regardless of what one may think as to the Supreme Court's decision on the gold clause and its relation to the Constitution there is no doubt that the ruling permits the financial community to draw a long breath.

The tension of the last few weeks has been most severe. Had the Supreme Court ruled against the Government, as many thought it would have to do in order to conform with the Constitution, there would have been havoc for many corporations, particularly the railroads

For this reason it is believed by some that the decision was rendered as much on the ground of public policy as anything else.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (*AP*)—The golden lining of yesterday apparently had lost some of its luster in today's financial markets.

Although the Supreme Court's acceptance of the new deal monetary legislation was still considered a constructive influence, many nimble stock traders were inclined to cash in their profits from the exciting upturn of the previous session.

With the exception of the metals, most equity groups displayed an easier tone, Trading turned quiet, however, after an active opening.

Shares of U. S. Smelting, American Smelting and Union Pacific edged slightly higher, but losers of fractions to around a point included American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Johns-Manville, du Pont, General Motors, Chrysler, Case, National Distillers, American Can, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse and General Electric.

Bonds Generally Firm

In the bond market today traders and investors were busy adjusting their positions in directions which seemed most advantageous in the light of the Supreme Court's ruling on the gold clause cases.

There was considerable switching and evening up of trades made during the confusion and excitement of the previous day, but the market showed no lack of poise, and over a fair part of the list the rising trend of Monday was continued.

In contrast with the dual swing of prices immediately after the announcement of the decision, firmness marked the entire U. S. Government list today. The gold clause issues were not as popular as the non-gold series, but even some of the former in the Treasury group recorded modest gains.

The Libertys, which contain the old contract, were fairly steady, but a little lower generally. Gains ranged up to nearly half a point, and the whole government list gave evidence of relief at the elimination of the gold clause question.

Some of the low-priced speculative bonds continued to move ahead, while others, notably those which skyrocketed yesterday, were a bit reactionary.

Treasury 3s, 1951-55, were bid up 10-32ds of a point to 103.14; 3¼s, 1941, were up 7-32ds at 106.7; 4¼-3¼s up 10-32ds at 104.30; Federal Farm Mortgage 3s, up 10-32ds at 101.25; Home Owners' Loan 3s, up 13-32ds at 101.27.

In the corporate division the principal gainers were Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950 at 25; American Smelting 5s at 105¼, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s at 80⅞, Erie 5s at 69¼, Pacific Gas 5s at 107½, Southern Railway 4s at 56½ and Western Union 5s at 87½.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb.19	Feb.18
112	110	7	Abraham & S pf	10	112	112	112	..	..
7¼	3½	..	Adams Express	1600	6¾	6⅛	6½	6⅝	6⅝
33½	29¼	2	Adams Millis	400	31⅝	31½	31½	31	31
10½	8	..	Addressograph	1200	10¼	10	10	10½	..
6¼	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
8⅝	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	8	7⅞	8	8	..
115¾	109½	3	Air Reduction	600	114	113¼	113¾	114	..
1⅞	1½	..	Airway Elec App	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	..
20⅛	16⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	5900	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18	..
1⅞	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp h	800	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	..
7	4½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx h	200	5	5	5	5	..
6⅜	3½	..	Alleghany pf xw h	150	4¾	4¾	4¾	4	..
6½	4	..	Allegh pf ww xl h	200	4½	4	4	4¾	..
17⅝	15¼	.25b	Allis Chalmers	2300	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	..
141⅞	123¾	6	Allied Chem	1300	140¼	139	139¾	139¾	..
20¼	17	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	18½	18¼	18½	18½	..
32¼	28¼	2	Amal Leather pf	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	..	..
57	48½	2	Amerada	1100	56½	55	55	57	..
18½	13¾	..	Am Bank Note	1400	18½	18	18	18¼	..
52½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	52½	52¼	52¼	52	..
9½	6¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	800	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½	..
73	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	180	73	72	73	73¼	..
29⅜	25¼	.80	Am Brake S&F	300	26½	26½	26½	26½	..
123	110	4†	Am Can	4400	121¼	118½	119¾	121¾	..
156	151¾	7	Am Can pf	100	156	156	156	156	..
20¼	16¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	18¾	17¾	17¾	18	..
45¾	37½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	38¾	38¼	38½	38¼	..
11⅞	8	..	Am Chain	400	11	10½	10½	11¼	..
52½	38	..	Am Chain pf	200	55	52½	52½	52½	..
72½	66	3†	Am Chicle	500	72¾	71¾	72¾	..	..
33¼	26	..	Am Com Alcohol	1700	30⅝	29¾	29¾	30	..
3	2⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½	..
5¼	3¾	..	Am & For Pow	800	4	3⅝	3⅝	4⅛	..
23⅜	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	21½	21	21	21¾	..
20	13½	..	Am & For Pow B	300	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅝	..
8½	6	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	..
13	10¾	1	Am Hawaiian	300	12	11	11	..	..
8¾	4¼	..	Am Hide & L	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	..
25¾	20⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	800	24½	24¼	24½	23½	..
4⅜	3½	..	Am Ice	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
6¾	5¾	..	Am International	1100	6⅝	6⅜	6¼	6¼	..
20¾	16½	..	Am Locomotive	900	18	17¼	17¾	18	..
56½	46	..	Am Loco pf	300	48	47	47	48	..
7½	5⅞	..	Am Mach & Met	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	..
17⅞	14¼	..	Am Metal	700	17¼	16¾	16¾	17¼	..
3¾	2¾	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
13¼	10½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	..
15¼	12¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	14	13¾	14	13⅜	..
16½	13½	..	Am Radiator	6200	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	..
24	19⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	5300	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	22	..
72½	67	4	Am Safety Razor	400	72¼	71⅜	72	71⅜	..
5¾	4⅝	..	Am Seating	800	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5¼	..
26¼	20⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	24	24	24	..	..
40⅛	32¾	7	Am Smelt & Ref	5800	37⅞	36¾	36⅞	37½	..
125⅛	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	124½	124½	124½	124	..
18¼	14⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	1600	17¾	17¼	17¾	17⅝	..
92	88	2	Am Steel F pf	50	92	91½	91½	91½	..
43	37½	2†	Am Stores	400	40	39½	39½	39¾	..
70½	60	2	Am Sugar Ref	1000	68⅞	67¼	67¼	70	..
130	128½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	130	130	130	129½	..
106⅜	102⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	3100	104⅜	103	104	105	..
6⅝	4½	..	Am Tob Fdrs (h)	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..	..
19⅜	13⅛	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	30	15½	15	15	15⅝	..
14⅞	10¼	1	Am Wat W & E	1600	11¼	10½	10½	11⅛	..
60	58½	6	Am Wat1pf	100	58	56	56	58	..
9¼	7⅝	..	Am Woolen	900	8	7⅞	7⅞	8	..
45½	37	..	Am Woolen pf	1800	40½	39	39	40¼	..
1¾	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	..
6½	4⅜	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	200	5	5	5	..	..
4¾	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	4¼	4	4⅛	4¼	..
38	38	..	Am Zinc S&S pf	100	38	38	38	..	..
12¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	6800	11¾	11	11	11⅜	..
17⅜	15	.60	Anchor Cap	300	17½	17½	17½	17¼	..
107½	103	6½	Anchor Cap pf	300	105½	105	105½	..	..
3½	2	..	A P W Paper	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	..
39¾	36	1†	Archer Daniels	500	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
105⅞	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	200	105¾	105¾	105¾	105⅞	..
6½	5½	..	Armour Ill	4200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	..
70⅜	64½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1100	69	68½	68¾	69	..
8¾	4⅞	..	Arnold Constable	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾	..
13⅜	9⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	11¼	11	11	11⅜	..
55⅝	41⅞	2e	Atchison T&SF	11200	47⅝	45⅝	45⅝	47	..
87½	75½	5	Atchison pf	400	82	81½	82	81	..
37¼	27¼	..	Atl Coast Line	1000	31½	28⅝	28⅝	31	..
25⅝	23¾	1	Atl Refining	1800	25¼	25	25	25	..
43	37½	2	Atlas Powder	300	41¼	41¼	41¼	41	..
109	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	108½	108½	108½	..	..
7¾	6	..	Atlas Tack	100	5½	5½	5½	..	..
29¾	22½	..	Auburn Auto	800	25¾	25	25	25	..
5⅝	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1900	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5	..

—B—

6⅝	5	..	Baldwin Loco	1900	6½	5¾	5¾	6	..
26¾	20	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	23	22½	22½	23	..
15	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio	7800	13⅝	12¾	12¾	13⅝	..
17⅞	13	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1800	15½	14	14¼	15¼	..
110	108	7	Bangor & Ar pf	300	109	108½	109	..	..
7	6	..	Barnsdall A	2200	7	6½	6½	6⅞	..
18¼	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	400	18	18	18	18	..
13¼	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	500	13¼	13	13½	13	..
17½	12⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	3500	16⅝	16	16⅛	16½	..
17⅜	15¾	1½	Beneficial Ind In	800	16¼	16	16	16½	..
38	34	2	Best & Co	400	38¼	38	38	38	..
34⅝	28⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	7300	31⅞	30¾	30¾	31⅝	..
77¾	68	1	Beth Steel pf	400	73½	72	72	73¾	..
26¼	18½	..	Begelow Sanford	100	20	20	20	20	..
13⅞	10⅞	..	Blaw Knox	1100	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12¾	..
108	103¼	7	Blomingdale pf	70	105	105	105	..	..
10	8⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	1800	9¼	9	9	9	..
54⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	600	58	57¼	57¼	57¾	..
97	90	4†	Bon Ami A	100	97	97	97	..	..
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	2200	25¼	24½	24⅝	..	..
31⅝	28¼	1†	Borg Warner	2800	31½	30¾	30¾	31⅜	..
7½	5¾	..	Boston & Maine	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	..
1½	¾	..	Botany A pf (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	..
29⅞	24¾	2	Briggs Mfg	10200	30	29¾	29¾	29½	..
28	23¼	2	Briggs & Strat	500	28¼	27⅞	28	27¾	..
43½	36⅞	1½e	Broklyn Man T	900	44½	43¼	43⅞	42½	..
96¼	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	96	96	96	..	..
52	48¼	5	Broklyn Un Gas	300	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	48⅜	..
60	57	3*	Brown Shoe	500	60	60	60	58¾	..
6⅞	5	..	Brunswick Balke	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
8⅜	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	6	5⅞	5⅞	5	..
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E ev pf	300	11¾	11½	11½	12	..
74	64	2	Bucyrus E pf	50	70	69¾	69¾	70	..
5¼	4	..	Budd Mfg	700	5	4¾	4¾	5¼	..
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	31½	..
4¼	3½	..	Budd Wheel	600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
15	11¼	..	Bullard	800	13½	13	13	13¼	..
9⅜	7	..	Burns Bros pf	30	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7	..
15¾	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1300	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15½	..
2	1¾	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
20⅝	15½	..	Byers	500	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	18	..
60	40	..	Byers pf	50	45	45	45	44	..

—C—

42½	36½	1½	Calif Packing	2800	42⅜	41½	41½	41¾	..
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	1400	⅝	½	½	⅝	..
4⅜	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½	..
11⅜	9	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	10½	10	10½	10	..
16⅜	12⅞	1	Canada Dry	700	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	14	..
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	1800	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	12⅝	..
7⅞	5¾	..	Capital Admin	300	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅞	..
37	33¾	3	Capital Admin pf	70	35½	35⅜	35¾	35½	..
63	51⅜	..	Case Thresh	500	60	59½	59½	60⅜	..
99	92	..	Case Thresh pf	20	95	95	95	..	..
44	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	2800	43⅜	42⅝	42¾	43⅞	..
35⅜	28⅜	..	Celanese Corp	5400	32¾	31¼	31¼	32½	..
4⅝	2¼	..	Celotex Co (h)	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝	..
3½	1⅞	..	Celotex vtc (h)	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	..
24⅞	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	600	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	24¼	..
55⅞	46	..	Central RR of NJ	400	46	45	45	48	..
12⅜	10	..	Century Ribbon	400	9⅝	9½	9½	..	..
47	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	7000	44⅜	42⅞	43	44	..
6⅜	5⅛	..	Certain-Teed	200	5½	6½	5½	5¼	..
44⅞	38	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1000	42	41⅜	41⅝	41	..
45⅝	40¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3700	43⅜	42½	42½	43¼	..
2½	2	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	200	2½	2½	2½	..	..
2¼	1¾	..	Chi & Gt West	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..	..
3	2⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
4¾	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4	..
5⅛	4⅛	..	Chi & N'western	2700	5¼	4¾	4¾	5¼	..
10⅝	8	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	9⅞	9	9	9¾	..
7⅜	5⅛	..	Chi PneuTool	600	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	..
26⅛	22	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	25	24½	24½	24¾	..
2¾	1⅞	..	Chi RI I & P (h)	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	..
4⅛	3	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	3½	3½	3½	3½	..
29¾	26½	2	Chickasha Cot O	1400	29¾	29	29¾	29⅝	..
9⅝	7½	..	Childs Company	200	5½	5½	5½	5½	..
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	16000	41¼	39¾	39⅞	41⅝	..
21½	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	12½	21	21	21	..
93½	87	6½	City Ice & Fuel pf	70	93½	92½	93½	92½	..
1⅞	⅞	..	City Stores (h)	1400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
6⅞	4⅜	..	City Stores A (h)	1000	5½	5⅛	5½	5	..
6⅛	5	..	City Stores A vtc	200	5	5	5	..	..
15	13	.80	Clark Equipment	300	13	13	13	..	..
82	81½	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	60	81½	81½	81½	..	..
28½	24¾	1	Cluett Peabody	100	27½	27½	27½	26¼	..
18¼	16½	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	2200	17⅝	17⅜	17½	17½	..
102½	102	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	101½	101½	101½	101¾	..
18¾	12⅛	..	Collins & Aikman	1200	14	13⅝	13¾	14	..
5½	4⅛	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	200	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4½	..
13	10	..	Colo & So 2pf	50	11	11	11	..	..
7¾	5	..	Columbia Gas	5500	6	5½	5⅝	5⅞	..
59¼	55	6	Columbia G pf A	300	58	58	58	57¾	..
41	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	1600	40¼	38¾	39	40	..
77½	67	4	Columbia Carb	900	75¾	74	75	75⅞	..
46¾	39½	2	Comm Credit	3800	46¾	46½	46¾	46⅝	..
56¼	52½	3	Comm Cred A	300	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54¾	..
112	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	60	111	111	111	111	..
32¼	29	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	80	30¾	30¾	30¾	..	..
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	40	31¾	31½	31¾	..	..
62¼	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1800	61¾	61	61	61½	..
113½	113⅜	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	115	113	115	114¾	..
23½	19¼	.60	Comm Solvents	6800	22⅝	22	22	21⅜	..
1⅝	1	..	Comwlth & So	3700	1½	1	1	1⅛	..
40⅝	29½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	1900	36¾	34¾	34¾	37	..
34⅞	31½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1900	33½	33	33	33½	..
42	34¼	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	20	37	37	37	36	..
7½	5⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	1300	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	6½	..
22½	19	2m	Consol Film I pf	3400	20½	19½	19½	20	..
22⅝	17¾	1	Consol Gas	5200	18	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	..
82	76	5	Consol Laundries	200	76½	75	75	76	..
2¼	1¾	..	Consol Laundries pf	200	2	2	2	..	..
8¾	7⅝	.42e	Consol Oil	3400	8¼	8	8⅛	8	..
3½	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	700	3	3	3	3	..
1½	⅝	..	Consol Textile	300	⅞	¾	⅞	¾	..
13⅝	10⅝	..	Container A	1000	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	12¼	..
5½	4	..	Container B	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½	..
6¾	5½	..	Cont Bag A	300	6¼	6	6	6	..
1	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	1300	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
54	48¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	54	53	53	52	..
73½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	3300	73¼	71	71	72¼	..
9½	7	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	9	8¾	8¾	9⅛	..
34	30	1.20†	Cont Insurance	600	32⅞	32¾	32⅝	32⅞	..
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	..
19½	16⅜	.50e	Cont Oil	1900	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18¾	..
48½	44¼	3	Corn Exhange	50	47½	47½	47½	48¼	..
68	62	3	Corn Products	2200	67½	67	67¾	67½	..
6⅞	5¾	..	Coty	600	6¼	6	6	6	..
39⅝	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	1300	39½	39¼	39¼	39⅜	..
15¾	12½	..	Crosley Radio	2500	15¾	15	15	15½	..
28	23⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	1300	27½	27	27¼	27½	..
45	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	45	45	45	45	..
5⅜	4⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	400	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾	..
25¼	20½	..	Crucible Steel	200	23¼	23	23	23¾	..
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	500	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	..
5⅝	5	..	Cubs Ryp pf	330	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	..
7⅝	5¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	1800	7⅜	6¾	6¾	7⅛	..
54¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	200	54¼	53	53	54	..
47½	41	3½	Cudahy Packing	200	45½	45½	45½	46	..
22⅞	18	..	Curtis Publishg	700	20½	19½	19⅞	20¼	..
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	96⅜	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
3	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	..
10½	7⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1400	9½	8¾	8¾	9	..
20¾	17¼	..	Cutler Hammer	1300	20¾	20	20	20⅜	..

—D—

31	24½	..	Deere & Co	4300	30½	29¼	29¼	29¾	..
30¾	19	.30g	Deere & Co pf	600	20½	20¼	20¾	20¼	..
43½	33	..	Del & Hudson	1100	37¼	35	35	37	..
19¼	14	..	Del Lack & W	4200	16¾	15¾	15¾	16½	..
4¾	3	..	Denver & G pf	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½	..
78	58	4	Detroit Edison	300	70¾	70	70	70½	..
20¾	18½	1†	Diamond Match	200	20	20	20½	20	..
40½	34½	2†	Dom'n Mines	4700	39¾	38	38	39¾	..
12⅜	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	11	11	11	11	..
24⅜	20⅜	..	Douglas A	3900	23⅜	22½	22½	23¼	..
16½	14½	2½e	Dresser A	800	16½	16¼	16½	16	..
17½	13¾	1	Duplan Silk	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15	..
99½	92½	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	4700	97⅝	96⅝	96⅞	97½	..
107	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	104½	104½	104½	105	..

—E—

123⅜	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	1600	123⅛	122	122¼	123	..
147	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	110	146½	146½	146½	147	..
20⅜	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	3200	20½	19¾	19¾	20½	..
28	23½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5600	27¼	26	26¼	27	..
7⅝	6	..	Elfingon Schild	300	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6	..
6½	4¾	..	Elec Boat	700	5¼	5¼	5¼	1⅝	..
108½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	70	108¼	108½	108½	108¼	..
8⅜	7¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	900	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8¼	..
3	2¼	..	Elec Pow ¾ Lt	1400	2⅜	2¼	2

Commerce and Finance

Financial Interests Express Gratification Over Court Decision

Business and Industry

Markets Overseas Show Satisfaction Over Gold Ruling

London and Paris Express Relief—Berlin, Stockholm Noncommittal

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Financial markets showed general satisfaction today at the United States gold clause ruling which is considered to have removed recent uncertainty and stabilized the position for the time being.

The stock exchange celebrated by renewing its support of transatlantic issues and gold shares which were prominent in overnight Street dealings. The course of morning activities slackened in the absence of public support and best prices were not maintained.

The belief prevailed in financial quarters the decision is likely most to benefit gold-producing countries and cause a further rise in the price of gold which advanced 3d today to 142s, 10d., ($34.84) a fine ounce. At this price £378,000 ($1,848,420) worth of gold was sold.

In the foreign exchange market satisfaction was expressed that the atmosphere had cleared and no further devaluation of the dollar is intended. Fears of operation of the stabilization fund kept fluctuations during the forenoon within a moderate range with continental bears covering.

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AP) — French financial circles expressed the belief today that the United States Supreme Court's gold clause decision would contribute to the stability of world currencies and price levels.

As for its effect on French economy, it was asserted in many quarters the cheap money policy of Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin would be greatly facilitated.

The Premier's efforts to bring Paris money rates into line with open market rates in London and New York hitherto have been obstructed by the uncertainty of the last five weeks.

Generally, the belief is expressed that by relieving European markets of their anxiety the gold decision will result in a return of the normal flow of funds, particularly in Paris.

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (AP)—The United States Supreme Court's gold clause decision was interpreted in the German press today as an important victory for President Roosevelt.

"Decision a political success for Roosevelt," said the headline in the Berliner Boersenzeitung.

The Berliner Tageblatt dispatch asserted the "Solomonic wisdom of the American court" enables the President to develop his economic plans.

"The decision provides protection for Roosevelt's currency policy," said the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

None of the papers attempted to interpret the significance of the decision from Germany's point of view.

The Boerse opened steady hardly affected by the decision.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 19 (AP)—Prof. Gustav Cassel, noted authority on gold questions, said today the gold decision of the United States Supreme Court "has the greatest moral significance, especially as regards the duty of a government to fulfill its obligations."

"How significant the ruling may be," he said, "cannot be judged, however, until the motives behind the decision are fully explained."

Prof. Karin Koch, former adviser of the Swedish Bank of Commerce, said "the consequences depend entirely upon the ability of the American Government to handle the situation. Temporary distrust of the dollar is possible."

NOTICE TO INVESTORS

I have a client who desires to place a five-year, $40,000 loan on first mortgage on a 12-story hotel building, conservatively valued at $250,000. It is well located, down town property, Miami, Florida.

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Attorney at Law
1507-9 Congress Building
MIAMI, FLA.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Mar. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Mar. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15

Automobiles Sold As Fast as Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Feb. 19

THE demand for automobiles is so great that they are being sold almost as fast as they can be manufactured, according to the magazine Steel. There is also an abnormally small margin between output and dealers' stocks.

Last week 82,000 units were built, nearly 4000 more than in the preceding week. February schedules call for 375,000, and March is expected to top 400,000.

January's 306,000 units in the United States and Canada was the largest for that month in 10 years, except 1929 and 1926.

Ford's world production was the highest for the month in six years.

Ford Sees Benefit To General Public In Large Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 19—William J. Cameron, secretary to Henry Ford, declared in a radio address that the Ford Motor Company lost $68,000,000 in one depression year but added that this represented only two months' pay roll in normal times.

The depression was a "breathing spell" which Mr. Ford put to good use in new car development, the secretary stated.

Mr. Cameron said in part:

"Of course, the depression came down upon the Ford Motor Company as it did upon every one else. Everything possible was done to stem it. Wages were immediately raised. All non-profit work was continued. Mr. Ford ordered that building and buying proceed as before. Employment was continued far beyond what the times justified. There was no running away for safety. But when it became apparent that conditions would not only persist but grow worse, Mr. Ford reached the conclusion that even a depression could be put to some use. Mr. Ford believed the depression could be used not only to keep his organization at work but leave them better prepared for service when the times should change.

"To do what Mr. Ford did cost money, naturally. In one depression year the Ford Motor Company 'lost,' as we would ordinarily say, $68,000,000. If this figure seems large, consider that it represents only two months' pay roll in normal times. Consider also that in January just passed $65,000,000 was paid out for purchases.

"However, when a newspaper man asked about this loss, Mr. Ford said: 'It was not lost; we just circulated that much more than we took in.'

"As Mr. Ford so frequently says, all the money the company has to use comes from the public, and is to be spent for the public again. Whatever the cost of developing a better product, he never thinks of charging that cost back to the public again.

"He believes a surplus exists for just such emergency purposes. The way industry has bridged over this period, the way the great insurance companies have stood firm as rocks, shows what a high degree of public security can exist in a surplus."

American Films Hold Top Position in Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Feb. 19—American motion pictures have been able to maintain their dominant position in Greece in spite of import restrictions and other difficulties, according to the United States commercial attaché here.

During the last quarter of 1934, the report shows, a total of 98 motion picture films were exhibited for the first time in the country. Of these 50 were American, 32 German, 11 French, with British, Turkish and Greek pictures accounting for one each.

From the above figure, it is apparent that 52 per cent of all films exhibited during the first three months of the 1934-35 season were American and 33⅓ per cent German. During the corresponding period of 1933-34, it is pointed out, American films accounted for approximately 53 per cent of the films exhibited in Greece.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Acts To Purchase Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Feb. 19—Acting to stem possible interference with the previously-agreed sale of the electric, water and telephone utilities to the city of Ketchikan, the city council by resolution has accepted an offer of two New York brokerage firms to handle a $960,000 bond issue bearing 5½ per cent interest.

The two firms bid to take the issue at par. The next best offer was from the H. C. Speer & Sons of Chicago to take a 6 per cent issue at par. James H. Causey & Co. and B. J. Van Ingen & Co. were the successful bidders.

Of the issue, $940,000 will go to buy the utilities, $20,000 to pay incidental expenses in connection with the purchase.

Ford Plant to Resume At Long Beach, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif., Feb. 19—Resumption of operations at the assembly plant maintained here by the Ford Motor Company was announced recently after having been discontinued since December, 1932.

The distribution area served by the plant consists of southern California and Arizona. One hundred automobiles a day are to be sent into this area, and plans have been made for increasing that output eventually. Sixteen hundred men have been reemployed.

Court Ruling Seen As a Victory For Managed Currency

Street Thinks Gold Decision Highly Favorable to Business Generally

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Informed persons in the financial district here believe that the decision handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court favoring the Administration puts a definite end to the possibility of returning to the old gold standard and strengthens the probability of a managed currency for the country.

It was universally conceded that an adverse decision would have precipitated a panic. Important bankers expressed pleasure concerning the verdict in enthusiastic terms and the financial community generally was cheered.

Wall Street buzzed with activity as the great load of uncertainty prevalent for the past six weeks of waiting was lifted off its shoulders. The market immediately staged a rally with orders pouring in. Buoyancy and smiles returned to the brokerage houses.

The total sales on the New York Stock Exchange were 1,901,000, which doesn't tell the story until it is added that up until 12 o'clock there were only 218,000 sales, and immediately after the decision was read at noon, they jumped to an average of over 550,000 shares an hour, compared with 100,000 in the two-hour morning session. Brokers hoped the activity would last, but they were not very optimistic on this point.

Prices generally were up, with the railroad issues staging a spectacular comeback.

Gold Standard Status

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University approved the decision, saying that if the ruling had been the other way, the man who loaned the money would have been given purchasing power entirely out of proportion to what the money represented when he lent it. "The Government," said Professor Fisher, "would have paid 69 per cent more in currency which would have totaled more than three times the amount of purchasing power it originally obtained as a loan."

Dr. Lionel D. Edie, economist, thought that the decision of the court appeared inconsistent. "It would seem," he said, "that the court was attempting to carry water on both shoulders."

Dr. Warren M. Persons, consulting economist, said that practically the ruling was a victory for the New Deal, but theoretically a defeat. "It is a warning to the Roosevelt Administration to proceed gently in their policies," he said.

Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly president of the National City Bank, hailed the decision as "most heartening and highly favorable to business." Declaring it was sound and right, he said "there would have been business chaos if the decision had been otherwise."

It was pointed out that the most significant part of the ruling was the effect it would have on the Administration's monetary policy. It leaves two possibilities—a gold bullion standard or a managed currency not tied to gold. There was not much question in commentators' minds that the latter was the standard toward which we are headed.

It was explained that Congress would never be able to legislate the country back to the old gold basis where an ounce of gold was worth $20.67 because of the implications of the decision in regard to government bonds. As long as the Government restricts gold payments by law, a holder of a gold-clause bond cannot show damage and therefore the case cannot be brought up before the Court of Claims—the only body before which the Government can be sued, and then only with its own consent.

Favors Railroads

Yesterday's activity was not confined to the exchange, but invaded the cotton market, which was flooded with orders; the grain markets, until the officials had to close down the Chicago Board of Trade because of undue speculation; the foreign exchange markets, where all foreign currencies rallied in relation to the dollar, and last but not least, the government bond market, where trading reached voluminous proportions.

The reason for this was the switch on the part of banks from the Liberty fourth 4¼s, which have the gold clause and which they have been heavily buying in recent weeks, back to the short-term, non-gold bonds. The reaction was a sharp drop for the former and just as sharp increases for the latter. The bonds for the Home Owners Loan Corporation and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation led the list for short-term securities.

The railroads have great cause for satisfaction that the decision did not declare unconstitutional the abrogation of the gold clause in private debts. This group has the largest bonded indebtedness, with most of it containing the gold clause.

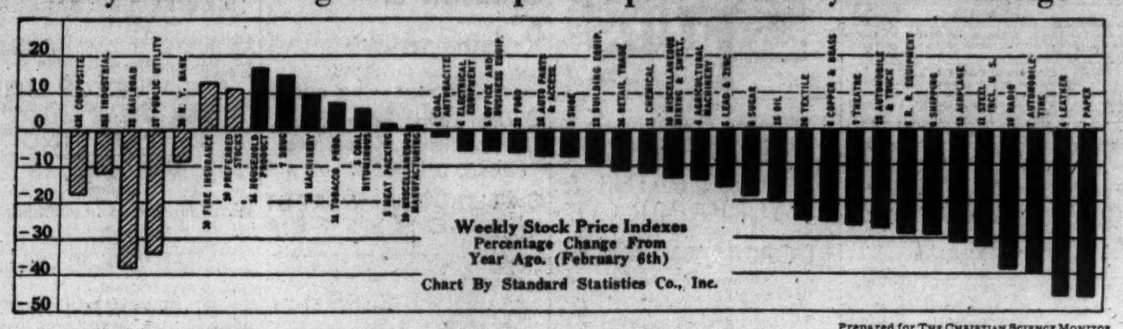
Arizona Stockmen Expect 15 Cents Pound for Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 19—Fifteen cents a pound for fat beef cattle on the hoof, which brought 4 to 5 cents at this time last year, is an immediate prospect for Arizona stockmen, according to Dr. George W. Barr, extension economist for the University of Arizona. One sale at 12 cents, to a Chicago buyer, has already been reported from Phoenix.

Feeder cattle are now bringing 5 to 6 cents a pound and are scarce at any price. Last fall they were worth only what they would bring under the federal drought herd reduction program, which did not amount to more than 2 cents. Over 10,000 head were sold in Arizona under that program, which amounted to a 10 per cent reduction of the State's cattle population.

Only Nine Leading Stock Groups Compare Favorably With Year Ago



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As will be noted on the accompanying chart, prices in only nine of the leading stock groups compare favorably with a year ago. The composite index is nearly 20 per cent lower than a year ago and decreases range up to 45 per cent for leather and paper stocks.

Germany Proposes To Trade Fertilizer For Egyptian Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Feb. 19—A new barter deal between Germany and Egypt is receiving consideration, in which Germany will receive Egyptian cotton in exchange for German products, chiefly nitrogen fertilizer, medicinals and possibly agricultural machinery, according to the United States Consul here.

It is stated that Egypt is anxious to consummate the agreement as a means of increasing sales of cotton to Germany and because German synthetic nitrogen fertilizer is suited to Egyptian soil requirements.

The arrangement is also in keeping with Germany's present foreign trade policy of extending barter trade relations, now being aggressively fostered, and which are necessitated by the scarcity of foreign exchange and the need for indispensable foreign raw materials, such as cotton, it was stated.

An unfavorable aspect of the projected barter deal with Egypt, the report points out, is the fact that Egyptian cotton is high in price compared with American cotton, and is, therefore, suitable for only a restricted part of the German textile industry.

The proposed cotton-fertilizer transaction, according to the report, is similar to one consummated between Egypt and Germany two years ago, under the terms of which Egypt took 50,000 metric tons of German calcium nitrate, valued at approximately 5,000,000 marks, and Germany was supplied with Egyptian cotton of an equal value.

Profits of Variety Chain Stores In 1933 Top Two Previous Years

Net profits of variety chains in 1933 were substantially higher than in the two previous years, according to a report just issued by the Bureau of Business Research of the Harvard Business School. This report on margins, expenses and profits of variety chains is compiled by Dr. Malcolm P. McNair, Harvard professor of marketing.

Improvement in profits resulted from a sharp increase in prices, the report asserts, rather than from any noticeable changes in policy or performance. These increases marked the latter months of 1933. The study is based on the operations of 28 variety chain companies with 4825 stores, in which aggregate net sales amounted to $651,129,871.

Reports for 1934 are under way, Professor McNair reports, adding that indications seem to point to business about as good as in 1933 but with no striking advance. This is believed due in part to increased sales volume rather than a continuation of price increases characterizing late 1933.

The gross margin of these chains during 1933 amounted to 37.39 per cent of net sales. Net operating profit was 4.71 per cent of net sales, to which was added net other income including interest on owned capital, net profit or loss from real estate operations, and other miscellaneous items making a total net gain for these companies of 8.09 per cent of net sales. The average rate of stock-turn was 4.75 times for the year.

South Carolina Crop Yield Best in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 19—Higher prices and good yields in 1934 gave South Carolina its best crop year since 1930, according to statistician of the Department of Agriculture, who placed the total value of principal field and commercial crops grown in the State during the year at $109,780,000, based on December 1 prices.

"This," the reprint pointed out, "is $23,471,000, or 27 per cent, greater than the total value of these same crops last year: $58,382,000, or 114 per cent, above the 1932 value, and compares with a value of approximately $133,000,000 for these crops in 1930."

Farmers received approximately $10,300,000 in benefit payments during the year, it was said, "which in lieu of production may be considered equivalent to crop value," giving the combined worth of crops and benefits for the year as $120,000,000.

Oregon Farm Prices Substantially Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 19—Oregon farmers are receiving better prices, on an average, for their products.

All cereals were higher in mid-January, when a compilation was made, than on the like date in 1934. Wheat showed an advance in that period of 16 cents, barley of 25 cents, oats of 12 cents, rye of 13 cents and corn of 34 cents.

Potatoes, however, were 12 cents a bushel lower than a year ago and hay also was slightly lower. Wool prices have been stationary for several months, about 6 cents below the level of last season.

Prices of orchard fruits have increased since last year. Apples are bringing on the average 5 cents a box more and pears, 20 cents a box more.

Dairy and poultry products have had an upturn, with butter and butterfat bringing the best prices in years. Butter in mid-January was 14 cents a pound higher than a year ago and butterfat, 16 cents a pound higher.

Eggs are from 7 to 8 cents over last year's prices, influenced by smaller production. Live chickens are bringing 2½ cents more.

Hogs lead the increase in livestock prices in Oregon, with an advance of $3.35 per 100 pounds over last year's market. Beef cattle are $1.30 higher and veal calves, $1.55 higher. Lambs in that period have advanced $1 and sheep, 95 cents per 100.

News Notes—Latin America

Latin-American Business—All the leading Latin-American countries made substantial recovery in 1934 from the bottom of the depression, according to a Commerce Department report. Improvement had already gotten under way in several countries by the end of 1933, but rising prices for the raw materials of which the Hispanic American countries are important suppliers, definitely lifted the entire group to higher economic levels in 1934. All of these countries achieved important increases in the size of their unusually favorable trade balances. The United States shared to a notable degree in this expanding trade.

* * *

Mexican Henequen Exports—Exports of henequen fiber from Mexico declined to low levels in 1934, says the U. S. Vice Consul at Merida, Yucatan. Shipments during the year from the port of Progreso, Yucatan, amounting to 349,454 bales were the smallest for 12 years, with the exception of 1930 when only 312,055 bales were exported. Shipments to the United States in 1934, amounting to 199,822 bales, represented 57 per cent of the total export trade.

* * *

U. S. Trucks in Demand—A marked improvement in the demand for motor trucks outside of Mexico City featured the motor vehicle trade of Mexico during the last quarter of 1934, according to the U. S. Assistant Trade Commissioner at Mexico City. This development kept total motor vehicle sales in Mexico for this period from falling below those of the preceding quarter. Expectations that the last quarter's volume of business would reach record high levels for the year failed to materialize as a result of the decline in the passengar car demand.

* * *

Panama Import Trade—Panama's improved economic position in 1934 has been reflected in an appreciable increase in imports, says the U. S. Commercial Attache at Panama City. Official Panamanian figures just made public show that the value of imports during the first 10 months of 1934 totaled $10,903,775 compared with $7,049,914 in the like period of last year, an increase of 35 per cent. It is expected that Panama's total import trade for 1934 will be about 40 per cent higher than in 1933.

* * *

Employment Restrictions—That the Government of Panama intends to restrict the employment of foreigners is indicated in a report to the Commerce Department. A law passed by the National Assembly which becomes effective 90 days from Jan. 9, 1935, requires that 75 per cent of all employees engaged in commerce, industry or agriculture in the country must be Panamanians. In all probability this employment measure will not seriously affect any of the American firms at present engaged in business in Panama.

* * *

Leather for Nicaragua—Improved economic conditions in Nicaragua during the present year have created an increased demand for leather goods, and as the local tanning industry was not in a position to furnish all of the varieties required, there has been an appreciable increase in imports, according to a Washington report. Exports of leather from the U. S. to Nicaragua during all of 1933 were valued at only $79,795, while such shipments during the first 11 months of 1934 were valued at 22 per cent more than for the entire preceding year.

* * *

Salvadoran Decree—A Salvadoran Government decree effective Nov. 1, 1934, requires certificates of origin, vised by a Salvadoran Consul, on all import shipments by land or sea, valued at $50 or more, and by air, valued at $100 or more, according to the U. S. Vice Consul at San Salvador.

* * *

Cuban Chemical Imports—Exports of chemicals and allied products from the U. S. to Cuba recorded a substantial gain during 1934 over the preceding year, according to the Department of Commerce. This increased trade was particularly evident in the case of fertilizers, medicinals, paints, varnishes and rosin. Taking into consideration only those shipments valued at $10,000 or more, which represent about 80 per cent of the total trade, exports of chemicals and allied products to Cuba in 1934 were valued at $1,791,000 compared with an average of $1,122,850 for the years 1932-33, an increase of 60 per cent.

* * *

Cuban Automobile Imports—Cuban imports of motor vehicles in 1934 were the highest recorded in any year since 1930, according to the U. S. Assistant Trade Commissioner at Havana. Receipts of passenger cars during the past year totaled 1136 units compared with 440 units in 1933, while truck imports advanced to 1408 units compared with the 1933 figure of 463. Practically all of the passenger cars and trucks imported into Cuba during the past year were of American origin.

* * *

Cuban Tourist Trade—The full extent of Cuba's loss in tourist trade during the year 1934 is indicated in a report from the U. S. Vice Consul at Havana. Complete figures for the year just issued show that the total number of tourists visiting the island in that period was 17,257, which was 8595 less than the 1933 total. Excursionist passengers debarking in Havana during the call of cruise ships or of ships stopping at Havana on a regular run numbered 64,490 in 1934 compared with 67,689 in 1933. Only three special cruise ships called at Havana during 1934, each of these having about 400 passengers.

* * *

Haitian Banana Production—A striking increase in banana production is reported in Haiti by the U. S. Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince. During the fiscal year ended September 30 last, 272,820 bunches of bananas were produced compared with 33,014 in the preceding year.

Arizona Mines Using 2531 More Men Than They Did a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona mines now employ 5545 men, which is 2531 more than they employed a year ago but 8894 less than in 1929, when the mineral industry of the Copper State reached the peak of its prosperity. These figures are revealed by the annual report of State Mine Inspector Tom C. Foster, covering the 12 months ended November 30, 1934.

On that date there were two less active mines than a year before, 95 as compared with 97. The list shows a number of new names, and with one exception, all that dropped out were small.

At the time of last inspection in the year that ended Nov. 30, 1933, the 97 mines employing men in production, development and maintenance had 3014 individuals on their pay rolls. Analysis of the report shows that six of the major copper mines—New Cornelia, Copper Queen, Shattuck-Denn, Magma, Miami, United Verde—are responsible for 1817 of the 2531 gain. Tungsten provided 72 more jobs. Roughly, about 625 men have been put to work by advancing prices of silver and gold attributable to President Roosevelt's new monetary policies.

Although the mining outlook is brighter than it was when 1934 began, that industry is still far from the position it occupied in 1929. Inspector Foster and his deputies then enforced safety regulations at 177 mines, which employed 14,529 men. The mines paid more than half the taxes collected in Arizona.

Panama Plans to Spend Million on Road Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Feb. 19—Approximately $1,000,000 is to be spent during 1935 and 1936 for the construction and maintenance of highways in Panama, according to plans revealed here to the United States Commerce Department.

During 1935, it is stated, $400,000 will be made available for the opening up of rural roads in sections which are at present more or less isolated. The sum of $200,000 is earmarked for the completion of the Panamo City-David Highway which is finished with the exception of a short section next to the City of David.

During 1935, this road will be extended from David to the Costa Rican border, thereby completing Panama's portion of the Pan American Highway, extending from Panama City to Laredo, Texas.

Cloth Prices Drop To New Low Level During the Week

Break in Market Comes in Middle of Normally Best Buying Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 19—Over zealous buyers unwillingly uncovered a few weak holdings of standard print cloths and thus broke prices to new low ground. They were nearly as much surprised at the acceptance of their bids as was the general market since nearly all of their clients held goods bought earlier at higher prices on which they must take inventory losses.

The new low prices which were about ¼ cent below the previous lows did not attract a great deal of business which was estimated at about 7 per cent of the current production.

The break in the market at this time was considered very disappointing as it created a serious disruption of merchandising in the middle of what is usually the best buying season of the year. It was also noted that finished goods prices were none too strong having been riddled by sales of so-called "drop patterns" of percales at very sharp concessions.

It was considered quite unfortunate that normal merchandising should be thus retarded by the gold clause cases which were beyond the understanding of most traders, but which had caused a sufficient scare in speculative markets to deter traders in cotton goods from filling their normal undisputed needs.

Print cloths sold as low as 6⅜c for the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s and 8⅞c for the 4.00-yard 39-inch 80x80s. On Friday the nominal market was ⅛ higher, but some deals were put through at the low figures. Broadcloths were not so active, but sold on the basis of 8¾c for the 100x60s. Sheetings developed some weak spots, although the lists were stronger than that of print cloths. Business in these goods consisted of a large number of small orders.

Much interest was displayed in the dress goods market in the 92x68s taffetas made usually 41 inches wide and finished to resemble crepe. The favorite style was made of 100 denier warp of 60 or 40 filaments and 150 denier 100 filament filling. Prices obtained varying from 22½c to 23c, while 112x68s rayon lining twills were not quoted under 22½c, there was considerable business done at slightly lower figures.

General Classified

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SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. H-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. K-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WOMEN make good money taking orders for famous Janalene Dresses, lingerie, foundation garments, etc.; opportunity to earn free dresses, too; no house-to-house canvassing; experience unnecessary; start spare time; well-established firm; many Monitor readers making steady commission this way; sample outfit furnished. JANALENE Inc., Dept. 430, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Other Than United States and Canada

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STENOGRAPHER, young man with secretarial ability for small office; intelligence, alertness and flexibility are required. LOUISE C. HAHN AGENCY, 280 Broadway, New York City.

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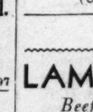
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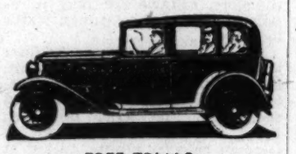
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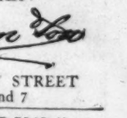
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Douglas Rides High in Air Fame

★ ★ ★

Designer of Army Corps Planes Wins Honors in Field of Commercial Craft

★ ★ ★

This is the Douglas era of aviation. The industry is heaping honors on a man whose ingenuity has produced a twin-engined transport plane that embodies the three essentials of air transportation—speed, comfort and safety. Donald Douglas, still a young man, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is today at the head of the aircraft designing forces.

The Douglas fame in aviation dates back 11 years to 1924, when his small factory at Santa Monica, Calif., produced five homely biplanes for the army air corps. Three of these planes completed the first round-the-world flight. For some reason or other, Mr. Douglas for a considerable time shunned the commercial transport field.

♪ ♪ ♪

It was late in 1932 that a group of air line officials of Transcontinental and Western Air arrived at Santa Monica to confer with Mr. Douglas. "Our trimotor planes," they explained, "will be obsolete sometime next year. Other transcontinental lines are producing high-speed planes. We have appropriated $500,000 for experimental work on a new type of modern transport. Can you do the job?"

"We'll have the first one in the air next summer," Mr. Douglas told the TWA experts. They deposited some cash with the designer and took over a small interest in his factory.

In June, 1933, the first Douglas transport rose into the gray morning haze from the factory airport, Clover Field. The test pilot put the new ship through its paces for nearly an hour, making notes on minor things as he flew. He discovered that the ship cruised close to 200 miles an hour and, with the use of flaps, she landed almost as slowly as a light training plane.

♪ ♪ ♪

Engineers were called in to make the ship as sound-proof as possible. The engines were geared to cut down the motor and propeller noise. When the first ship was delivered to TWA an order was given for a fleet of 20 more. The final Douglas design had sumptuous accommodations for 14 passengers and space for 1000 pounds of baggage, mail and express. Special attention was paid to leg and head room in the cabin. Best of all, the cabin was three decibels quieter than an average Pullman car, running at top speed.

The first ship of TWA was put through mountainous tests. Its wings were so braced that it was claimed that a herd of elephants could park on the wings without causing any damage.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Post Office Department dealt a severe blow to American aviation by canceling the air mail contracts in February, 1934. Maj. Edward V. Rickenbacker, associated with TWA, conceived the idea of flying the last load of transcontinental air mail across the country in record time with the Douglas. On Feb. 19, 1934, he set out from Los Angeles with passengers and mail aboard, landing at the Newark Airport just 13 hours and 2 minutes later to establish a new transcontinental transport record.

TWA came out of the air mail muddle fighting hard. It inaugurated the all-Douglas service across the continent, slashing the New York-Los Angeles traveling time to an overnight proposition, leaving New York at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and arriving at Los Angeles at 7 the next morning. Traffic increased on TWA to the point where every ship went out full and passengers had to make reservations at least a week in advance.

♪ ♪ ♪

Douglas spread into the international picture. The K. L. M. line of Holland, running down under to Baghdad, Delhi, Singapore and Batavia, wanted to enter a plane in the 1934 air classic—the MacRobertson race from London to Australia. They scoured the world for a suitable plane and finally decided to enter a Douglas with the promise of ordering 20 of the plane won its spurs.

The Dutch pilots with the Douglas walked away with the MacRobertson race, being barely nosed out by a small specially-built racing plane of the British. But the Douglas was a transport plane, not a racing job. It carried several passengers in comfort on the race. It won the handicap prize in the MacRobertson race. K. L. M. ordered the 20 planes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eastern Air is the latest domestic line to recognize the importance of the Douglas era. E. A. L. has a fleet of Douglases and has instituted an eight-hour service between New York and Miami. One leaves New York at 4 o'clock any afternoon and reaches Miami at midnight. The same is true with the line's service from Chicago to Miami. Recently E. A. L. opened an all-Douglas service from New York to New Orleans, just in time to catch the Mardi

Later in christening the New York-Miami service, Major Rickenbacker gathered in a New York hotel with a group of newspapermen at breakfast one morning at 5:30 o'clock. They were whisked to the airport in a bus. The Florida Flyer's motors were ticking over. The newsmen lunched in Miami with Major Rickenbacker and had dinner back in New York again that same night. The ship was buffeted by head winds in both directions. But that didn't slow up the flight so much as speeches by mayors, handshaking, autograph collectors and interviews at the various airports.
Gras traffic.

When E. A. L.'s first Douglas was delivered, Major Rickenbacker went out to Santa Monica to bring it east. The ship, christened the Florida Flyer, reduced Major Rickenbacker's previous transcontinental record and flew from Los Angeles to New York in slightly more than 12 hours.

♪ ♪ ♪

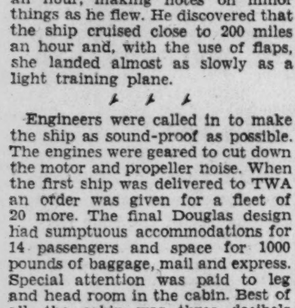
Donald Douglas has truly made the grade. It was a long up-hill climb spread over a period of 15 years. Today he rates as the outstanding transport plane designer in the world. G. M.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1697
By M. Seger

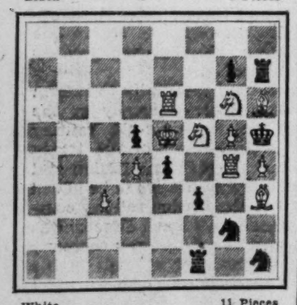
Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1698
By R. Rupp

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three . . .

These are the prize winners in the July-to-December tourney of the British Chess Magazine.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1695. Add Wh R, QR4. Solution next week.

No. 1696. 1. Kt-Q6 threat
2. Q-K4ch
1. ——— KxR
2. Kt-K4ch
1. ——— RxQ or Kt-K4
2. Kt-B5ch
1. ——— Kt-B5
2. KtxPch

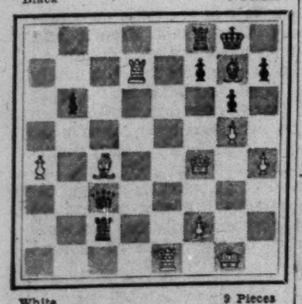
End-Game No. 239. Black wins: 1 Q-KB8ch(Black), K-Kt4; 2 Q-K7ch, KxP (Q-B3; 3 P-B4ch!); 3 P-Kt4ch, K-Kt3; 4 B-B5ch, etc.

End-Game

Here is the conclusion to Yates's win over Golombek in the 1932 British championship at London. White wins quickly.

End-Game No. 240

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

Mid-West Chess News is the latest proof of increasing chess interest in the Chicago area, which a year ago fostered the Illinois Chess Bulletin, now entering a second successful year. This four-page bulletin is edited and published by Edward Hanna, 2358 Indiana Avenue, Box 305, Chicago. Half of it is devoted to checkers.

Again we have been favored with the committee's report of the Durban (South Africa) Chess Club, which appears to be in a strong position.

More pressing items precluded earlier mention of the November-December bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America. Under the enthusiastic direction of Walter F. James, secretary-tournament director, 3022 Grand Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., this bulletin continues to reveal the activities of the league interestingly.

The foreign competitors in the Moscow tournament, scheduled to begin Feb. 15, are Capablanca, Dr. Lasker, Flohr, Lilienthal, Pirc, Spielmann, Stahlberg and Miss Menchik. In addition there are 10 Soviet experts, headed by the champion, Botwinnik. The prizes are announced as $400, $250, $150, $100 and $50, plus free accommodations and transportation for the foreigners.

The Soviet champion, Botwinnik, is still somewhat of an unknown quantity after his second test against foreign competition. In the first, he surprised the chess world by drawing a 12-game match with Flohr (Moscow and Leningrad, late 1932). In his second, the recent Hastings tournament, he finished tied for fifth and sixth with Lilienthal. Here are his loss to Euwe and his win from Miss Menchik:

Caro-Kann (By Transposition)

Botwinnik White	Euwe Black	Botwinnik White	Euwe Black
1 P-QB4	P-QB3	30 K-B	Kt-Kt4
2 P-K4	P-Q4	31 B-Q7	R-K2
3 KPxP	PxP	32 B-B5	R-K4
4 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	33 B-Kt	B-K5
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	34 BxB	KtxB
6 B-KKt5	P-K3	35 R-B6	R-B5ch
7 Kt-B3(a)	PxP	36 K-K	R-B7
8 BxP	B-K2	37 P-QR4	RxKtP
9 Castles	Castles	38 RxQRP	PxP
10 QR-B(b)	P-QR3	39 PxP	RxRP
11 B-Q3	P-R3	40 R-R8ch	K-R2
12 B-K3	Kt-QKt5	41 B-Kt6	R-R7
13 B-Kt	P-QKt4	42 P-R5	P-R4
14 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	43 P-R6	P-R5
15 Q-Q2	R-K	44 P-R7	P-R6
16 P-B4	QKt-Q4	45 B-Kt	Kt-B3
17 KtxKt	QxKt	46 K-Q	Kt-Kt5
18 P-B5(c)	B-Q3	47 R-QB8	P-R7
19 PxP	RxP	48 BxP	RxP
20 B-B5(d)	R-K2	49 B-Kt8	R-R
21 B-R3	BxKt	50 R-Q8	Kt-K4
22 PxB	QxKP	51 B-B7	RxR
23 B-B4	Q-Q4	52 BxR	K-Kt3
24 QxQ	KtxQ	53 K-K2	K-B4
25 B-Q2	QR-K	54 K-K3	K-Kt5
26 P-QKt3	R-K7	55 B-B7	Kt-B6
27 R-KB2	Kt-B3	56 K-B2	P-B4
28 B-R5	RxR	Resigns	
29 KxR	Kt-K5ch		

(a) Now that White cannot reply P-Q5 to Black's PxBP, White's soundest continuation appears to be 7 PxP, but after PxP; 8 BxKt, QxB; 9 KtxP, Q-Q; 10 Kt-QB3, QxP; 11 QxQ, KtxQ; 12 Castles, the positions are very even.

(b) White's initiative is at stake. The text is ineffective. Perhaps Q-Q2, preparing for QR-Q and Kt-K5, is more effective.

(c) This leaves the isolated QP weaker than ever. White's futile effort to attack when he should be retrenching results in the loss of a P.

(d) 20 Kt-B3 is somewhat better, but after QR-K, Black's game is very strong.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Botwinnik White	Menchik Black	Botwinnik White	Menchik Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 P-QR3	KR-Q
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 Kt-K5	P-B4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16 Kt-Kt5	PxP
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	17 KtxQP	PxKt
5 B-B4	PxP	18 QxB	Q-Q3
6 P-K3	Kt-Q4	19 B-Kt3	QxQ
7 KBxP	KtxB	20 PxQ	Kt-K
8 PxKt	B-Q3	21 P-B4	P-QR3
9 P-KKt3	Castles	22 K-B2	K-B
10 Castles	Kt-B3	23 P-B5	B-Q4(a)
11 Q-K2	P-QKt3	24 PxP	BxB
12 KR-Q	B-Kt2	25 P-K7ch	
13 QR-B	Q-K2	Resigns(b)	

(a) This loses at least a P. After 23 . . . PxP; 24 KtxP, Black can apparently defend.
(b) If 25 . . . KxP; 26 Kt-B6ch, etc.

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Planting Trowel

HERE is the garden equivalent of a recipe tray—a perfect gift for one who loves to work among flowers. The trowel has a hollow handle which contains a roll of printed information about planting, seasons for sowing, etc., while lines across the blade of the trowel each bear the names of several flowers, indicating the depth to excavate for their planting. The little home-garden tool earned U. S. Pat. No. 1983815 for Ferdinand Schmiet of Los Angeles.

In Lighter Vein

Sold!

On a busy Saturday a lady telephoned for three theater seats.

"Very sorry—not a seat left," said the box office attendant, "but we have one private box."

"Oh!" said the lady, "that's no use! I can't see anything from a private box!"

"Perhaps not, madam," retorted the diplomatist, "but everybody can see you!"

The box was sold immediately.

The Slide Trombone

The one-ring circus was in town, and the band was playing. The country folks recognized all of the instruments except the slide trombone.

An old settler watched the player for a time, and then turning to his son he said, "Don't let on that you notice him. There's a trick in it; he is not really swallerin' it."

Wrong Shop

Driver of Collegiate Car: "Do you do repairing here?"

Garage Owner: "Yeah, but we don't do manufacturing."—*American Girl.*

Modern Age

Little Johnny: "Look at that rhinoceros."

Little Willie: "That's no rhinoceros; that's a hippopotamus. Can't you see it's got no radiator cap?"—*Blue Bucket.*

—Life

"We'll have to move—we've been condemned by the tenement commissioner."

Children's Corner

Snow Fun

"MOTHER! Is it true we can't go sliding any more?"

The twins had come in from the snow, or rather with the snow that was falling thickly outside. They stood in the hallway like two frosted peppermint sticks. Their cheeks and coats were bright red under scattered white layers of snow.

"Mother's gone out," said their older brother, John, who was playing chess with Grandma. He appeared busy, and he really was busy, for anyone who played chess with Grandma had to keep his eye on the game in order to win. Even then Grandma would often come out ahead.

"Oh," said Michael wistfully and then stopped.

"Where did mother go?" his twin sister, Mildred, asked. She sounded brave. Her eyes, glowing under the melting snow, looked brave, too.

"Down to the village to do her marketing."

Big brother John didn't look up. Then suddenly he did glance at them.

"What's this about sliding or not sliding any more?" he demanded. "Where's your sled?"

"On the porch. Mr. Gray told us we weren't to go sledding in the street. 'It's for automobiles,' he said."

"Were you playing in the street?" John looked at the twins quietly.

"Not exactly. But after we go down the slope at the side of the house, sometimes our sleds go over the curb a little way too far. I guess that's what he means."

"So that's it. Snowing hard, isn't it?" John looked out the window.

"It's fun," announced Michael stoutly.

"Yes, I used to think so, too." John got up. Grandma smiled. Then she nodded as if John had asked her a question.

"I'll take you both over to Nanny Goat Hill where I used to do my sledding," offered John. "Then after I've showed you the way you can go by yourselves." He went to get his coat.

"The best place to go sliding is where you don't run into people," Grandma told the twins. "Just you and the snow. You're all by yourselves and it's more like a real play world. I remember a certain time very well."

"Did you have a sled, Grandma?"

"Yes, and we had a snowstorm that lasted three days. When it was over the snow was so high that it completely covered the apple trees. It reached almost to the windows of the second story. And didn't we enjoy it! My brother took me out on my sled and drew me all around the orchard. Think of it, riding around on the tree tops—because the snow was hard and we stayed on the top crust. And there was nothing in our way. It was such fun."

"And there'll be nothing in our way," laughed John, coming back, pulling on his woolen gloves.

"A private hill all to ourselves. Come on, youngsters, I'll haul you over. All aboard for the one-horse sleigh!"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"All Aboard for the One-Horse Sleigh."

"Ha! Ha! That's a Good One!"

© Fox, London

LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

For Chemists

ONE day an acquaintance who employs several chemists remarked: "There are hundreds of chemists out of work, and the colleges are turning out more every day." Not long afterward, I heard a young chemist say: "No chemist need ever lack work."

These seemingly contradictory statements aroused my curiosity and caused me to ask the chemist why, if what he said was true, there were so many unemployed chemists. "It is because they do not utilize the knowledge they have gained in college in a practical way." Then he told me of his own experience:

He was graduated in 1929 and soon secured an excellent position. However, in 1930 he lost this position. Immediately, he rigged up a laboratory in the basement of his home and started making insect spray, shoe polish, bath powder and vanilla extract. He sold these products wholesale at a fair profit. Later, his father, who had worked for 17 years as salesman for a wholesale grocery company, was laid off due to business conditions. He was offered a job by the young chemist, selling his products. For four years now the father has brought in orders so rapidly that the son is a very busy chemist. Mrs. J. W. V.

Quotation for Today

THEY are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.

—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY

Daily Anecdote

Cotton Mather's Motto

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE name of Cotton Mather is closely identified with New England history. He was a preacher of wide learning and a most industrious man. His life, from 1663 to 1728, was spent in Boston, where he was associated with his father, Increase Mather, and later succeeded him as pastor of the Old North Church.

Cotton Mather had the largest library in America. He not only read much, but retained that worth remembering. It was his custom to read 15 chapters of the Bible every day. During his lifetime he wrote and published 382 books. His "Magnalia" was the largest and, perhaps, the best known. It consisted of seven folio volumes.

Over his study door, in capital letters, was the admonition: "BE SHORT."

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Gate Called "Beautiful"

IN THE third chapter of Acts we are told that the lame man afterwards healed by Peter "lay at the gate of the temple which is called Beautiful" (3:2); and again mention is made of "the Beautiful gate of the temple" (3:10).

There appears to be no reference, whether in the Talmud, in Josephus, or in other early Jewish writings, to a door or gate of the temple known specifically as "the Beautiful Gate." However, Josephus describes in considerable detail one of the gates of the temple, which he says was usually called "the Corinthian gate." It appears that it was made of solid "Corinthian brass" overlaid with precious metals, and that it "greatly excelled" the other doors, for "it was adorned in a more costly manner, having much richer and thicker plates of silver and gold" than the others (Jewish War: V v 3).

Commentators conjecture with considerable probability that this door was what was locally described as "the Beautiful Gate" (cf. Loisy: "Les Actes des Apôtres," p. 223: Gloag: "Acts," Vol. 1, p. 125).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

A YOUNG boy, living in a nearby city, handles the daily delivery of a local newspaper. Two hundred subscribers are served in his district.

All went well until winter arrived with its heavy snows. The boy, small of stature, finally rigged up a box on a sled, to carry the papers more advantageously and keep them dry.

During this period, when the carrier reached a certain house, the boy there, twice the size of the carrier, would abuse him and throw his papers into the snow and trample them. The father of the disturber was appealed to by the newspaper, and he promised no further trouble, but it continued from various points away from the home.

The carrier, however, never faltered in his duty, and was admonished at home to go forth fearlessly.

One Saturday, the carrier invited several of his friends to attend an afternoon movie, the picture being shown especially for children. As his party was going in, the boy noticed the lad of many trying occasions, looking longingly at the pictures displayed in front. The carrier asked if he was going in, and he replied that he did not have the money. The newspaper boy immediately purchased a ticket and handed it to the lad.

The next day, and many following, there were not only no more destroyed papers, but the "big brother" would wait for the carrier and help him on his entire route, delivering to the homes where the climb was more difficult.

Things of Beauty

The confiding "cheep" of baby chicks as the hen gathers them under her wings.
—*Mrs. Alverda H. McC., Phoenix, Ariz.*

A child at prayer at her mother's knee.
—*M. N. A., Philadelphia*

A smile lighting up a care-lined face when a kindly word of praise is given.
—*Mrs. Katherine A. H., Saskatoon, Sask.*

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And Buddy's Ideas Are Supposed to Be Pretty Good*

By LE PELLEY

HOW WE GOING TO DECIDE WHICH ONE OF US IS TO BE GRAND DRAGON OF THE DOODLE DUCKS?
SEARCH ME—
I GOT A IDEA!
BEGINNER'S LUCK
LISTEN!—LET'S GET THIS NEW BOY MARMADUKE TO CHOOSE ONE OF US
SWELL—HE'S AWFUL SMART!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Service*

By CARMACK

One of the Gloom Chasers had an idea he could persuade his mistress to spread a lot of newspapers on her back porch and to let us have a bone-gnawing festival there instead of in the cold snow—
And would you believe it, he did! That's what I call service—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Constitution Is Not a Strait Jacket

AWAITING world has at last been told that the Supreme Court has not overthrown the congressional resolution of June 5, 1933, abrogating the gold clause in American bond contracts. Any other decision was unthinkable. It would have saddled American debtors with a new debt amounting to $69,000,000,000. The sum is so big that the imagination staggers before it. Two contrasts will assist understanding. The national income is $45,000,000,000; the existing federal debt is $30,000,000,000. In deciding that the productive resources of the United States need not shoulder this mammoth burden, the Supreme Court therefore came down on the side of common sense.

The choice before the Supreme Court was between common sense and the redemption of a promise. A difficult choice! There can be no gainsaying the meaning of the gold clause. A typical one pledges payment of interest and repayment of principal in "gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the standard of weight and fineness" existing on the date of the loan. Why was such a promise demanded before the investor would part with his money? Precisely to guard against any such contingency as occurred in the first year of the Roosevelt Administration. No casuistry can sidestep this meaning. The Supreme Court, to its credit, did not deny it.

Now, it is often held that a promise by the state which may eventually run up against the best interests of the state is not necessarily binding. Daniel Webster, while arguing strongly that it was the part of political wisdom to found government on property, declared that "the freest government, if it could exist, would not long be acceptable, if the tendency of the laws were to create a rapid accumulation of property in few hands, and to render the great mass of the population dependent and penniless." Of course, it all depends upon the particular case.

What left the gold clause in midair was the particular decision to reduce the gold content of the dollar. There are those who say that this decision was not justified. The case is very difficult to prove. A distinguished foreign observer, however, is under no illusions as to the necessity under which President Roosevelt labored. Writing soon after the act, Sir Basil Blackett, a director of the Bank of England and an economist of note, said:

> It is no doubt more comforting to the conscience to feel that a failure fully to live up to a promise is forced upon it by outside events than to admit that it is a deliberate act of will even if it be done in self-preservation. At the same time, the deliberate act of will requires greater moral courage and a stronger character. The Englishman who applauds the action of his Government in leaving the gold standard in September, 1931, should be the last person to condemn Mr. Roosevelt's action in April, 1933.

But the Supreme Court was not passing upon the wisdom or otherwise of devaluation. It had to deal with the power to do it, not the policy itself. And, in respect of the Government's own bonds, it held that the promise to pay in gold was sacrosanct, thereby coming down against the state in this particular argument as to sovereignty versus contract.

In this decision the principle established by the Supreme Court is far more important than will be generally allowed. Congress has been rebuked. The fact that the Government escapes the consequences of repudiation affords no mitigation. The judiciary has reaffirmed the fundamental rule of American government that it is a government of law, not men. It is an excellent thing at this stage of the New Deal that the reminder should have been given.

The decision against the holders of private bonds is just as irrefutable. There may be a shadowy realm in which it is difficult to say whether the state or the contract is supreme. But there is no such uncertainty as to the state's sovereignty over money. Those bonds created obligations in money, not in a commodity known as gold. If Congress, exercising its constitutional power, chooses to change the value of money, then the value of all private contracts in money are correspondingly changed. Otherwise private persons could set aside this sovereign prerogative by contract.

Yet the decision was given only by a narrow 5—4 majority. The minority opinion was read by Mr. Justice McReynolds. It is a pity that he should have tried to pervert the gold clause resolution by connecting President Roosevelt with Nero. Nero was not the only ruler who debased the currency. Solon, the great lawgiver, also did it. History, indeed, is strewn with so many examples of devaluation under pressure of national emergency that the invocation of the worst Roman of them all must be put down to a temporary desertion of judicial calm. So must the added statement that the Constitution has gone.

In reading this impassioned dissent, one is reminded of J. M. Keynes on contract: "Changes in death duties, income tax, land tenure, licensing, game laws, church establishment, feudal rights, slavery, and so on through all ages, have received the same denunciations from the absolutists of contract—who are the real parents of revolution." Happily for the American people, the Constitution is not a strait jacket, but a broad highway down which the nation is marching.

This is the view of Chief Justice Hughes. He it was who once said that the Constitution is what the judges say it is. At this historic moment in the American destiny, Americans have every reason to feel grateful that they have a Chief Justice who, while without a peer in learning of the law, tempers his law with the wisdom of a statesman.

Planning for Utopia

IN THESE days when all over the world men seem bent on planning their way into Utopia, and assured that they can do so, there is one most fundamental aspect of Utopia's promise which often appears to be forgotten. For actually, of course, Utopia cannot be achieved from without; it must first appear within. And unless the foundation of an inner fitness for Utopia be laid, no amount of planning, no elaborate schemes of whatever color, no Fascism, Communism, state planning, or even bold attempts to distribute work and wealth, and abolish poverty, will usher in that happy state so naturally and ardently longed for.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that "the good man's heaven would be a hell to the sinner" unless the sinner were first reformed. If this earth could indeed be made a Utopia, it would only be such to those who were capable of enjoying Utopia.

This is no argument against planning, but it does make it clear that, in the final analysis, only those attempts at reform have any true promise of success which help the individual, and so society as a whole, to overcome its real enemies—such false mental qualities as fear, hate, greed, envy—and to replace them with brotherly kindness, co-operation, and some understanding of what constitutes true wealth.

If this question of fundamental tendency is neglected, disappointment and frustrated hopes are inevitable, and the work must be done over again. Take, for instance, the dislocation of our present industrial system. The idea that mass production, by raising the standard of living for all, would inevitably usher in the millennium was a widely accepted gospel not many years ago. But the promise faded when it appeared that the method of cutthroat competition and a general policy of "grab," encouraged by the overemphasis on "things" as the means of happiness, have left one section of the population without the means to avail themselves of the productive power and ingenuity of machines.

In the long run, it is the planning which aims at turning men's hearts away from undue reliance on materiality to an understanding of the joys to be gained by bringing forth the fruits of the Spirit—"love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith"—it is this planning only which goes to the root of the ills of humanity and will basically bless it, bringing it a wealth of true prosperity and peace of which it has at present little conception.

A National Theater

BRITAIN is making a great effort to establish a national theater in celebration of King George's Jubilee. When an appeal for funds for a similar object was launched in 1908 the sum of £150,000 (which is still available) was raised, but the World War years prevented the plan from coming to fruition.

The committee which has now been formed to organize the campaign for a national theater includes representatives of the drama, the amateur drama, the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the public; and it is hoped that before the end of 1935 another £350,000 will have been subscribed.

The idea is to set up a new thoroughly equipped theater in London, and to run it with proper respect to the great heritage of English drama and English acting, and entirely free from financial considerations of profit or loss. Practically every important European country has such a national theater, yet it is a fact that the chief difficulty the advocates of a British national theater have to meet is a general, inarticulate but powerful, feeling that such a theater in England is not desirable.

Instead of giving London yet another theater, it is argued, would it not be better to endow the struggling theaters of the provinces? Still, if the national theater must be in London, why not, it is suggested, give the funds to the Old Vic., which has long proved its worth in Shakespeare, opera, and ballet? The Old Vic. is in every way deserving of support, and on the whole is probably England's chief matter for theatrical pride.

But the terms on which the £150,000 already in hand was subscribed make it unavoidable that the money should be invested in a new building. If this £150,000 is not to be wasted, therefore, England must have a new national theater. There could be no more suitable moment than the royal jubilee.

Who's Who in Geneva

ALTHOUGH the post of President of the Council goes round, it confers real prestige on its possessor. Dr. Tevfik Aras visibly shows his pleasure in directing the debates. (It should be noted that formerly the title of Bey was attached to his name; now by the new Turkish law, Aras, his family name, displaces it.) He brushes back his long hair, his eyes sparkle, his nose curves over his papers, and from his pendulous lips issue frequent observations.

He presents, in a special sense, the idea of renovation, of rejuvenation, that is proper to the League. A generation ago his country was regarded as peculiarly Oriental, recalcitrant to the philosophy and policy of the Occident. It was an anomaly in Europe. It was an anachronism. Now Turkey has modernized itself, even in the matter of headgear and surnames. It plays its part in the making of pacts; it co-operates with its neighbors; it is a power for peace instead of being the theater of perpetual tragedy.

Since Turkey became young again, Dr. Aras has been deputy in the National Assembly. He has served as Minister of Hygiene. Rightly may he be counted among the artisans of the amazing reconciliation of Turks and Greeks after the war which succeeded the great war. Perhaps the most extraordinary event of recent times was the exchange of populations between Turkey and Greece. Dr. Aras was first president of the Turkish Delegation to the Commission. By a curious coincidence, that commission has just formally concluded its work, and Dr. Aras, as president, had the duty of so informing the Council.

For the League, that is to say, for the diplomatists of nearly every country of the world, Dr. Aras is Turkey. And his activities have been unusual. He helped to frame the definition of aggressor, which was adopted by a number of states at London. He was the virtual founder, as he is the principal *animateur*, of the Balkanic Union. This Balkanic Union, in which Turkey and Greece sit, is linked up with the Little Entente, for both Roumania and Yugoslavia are members of it. If the Little Entente acts as a single diplomatic association, it expands toward Asia by bringing the Balkanic Union into its consultations. An enormous force, this consortium of nations, which stand pat for the status quo.

Turkey is therefore no longer isolated, suspect, regarded as oppressive. It turned first to the Russian Soviet, at a time when the other nations were still dubious, and it is not too much to say that without Dr. Aras Russia might even now be outside the League. Russia and Turkey are in unison on foreign affairs. With Iraq, Turkey is on the best of terms. Persia made friends with Turkey.

All this means that the new Turkey is the pivotal country in the Balkans and in the Near East. It means that Dr. Aras has quietly made history.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

In the Chilterns

From a Wood Engraving by Clare Leighton. Courtesy of Doll and Richards

Three Days' Bounty

THREE days of holiday and English weather at its fairest and sweetest. With this as our bounty we went by train and bus to Ivinghoe Beacon, a spur of the Chilterns and our chosen starting point. We had the walkers' equipment: two ash sticks, two shaggy terriers, and two rucksacks containing our mackintoshes, camera, field glasses, books, inch to the mile ordnance map, some biscuits and chocolate, and the few items required for overnight stops.

A high wind was blowing on the Beacon. Once at the top we dropped to the leeward side for shelter, catching as we did so the sound of a thousand sweet bird notes—larks winging their lyrics across the early summer sky. With the map spread on our knees and a sweep of country rolling away from the hill's bottom to the dim pencilling of the horizon, we claimed our territory—a walker's privilege in England where no park is barred, no estate closed to the footpath's open sesame.

* * *

With a shout to the dogs and a shouldering of packs we swung down the hill and picked up our path, a faint grassy impression that never let us down but gave us small assurance until we reached a hamlet with the enchanting name of Startop's End.

Shadows were long and the air freshening when we reached Great Missenden and went to the Inn, but motorists, cyclists, and walkers appearing from the Chilterns in legion had got there before us. Down the main street we went, stopping at the meat market for the dogs' sake and casually asking the butcher if he knew of a likely place for a night's stay. He directed us to a cottage on the outskirts of the town. There a white-washed room with one candle in a holder and tiny curtains blowing at a tiny window was shown us—what matter that the mattress was a straw one, a walker's wage is easy rest.

At breakfast time the morning light had a clean early clarity to it. In the woods the shadows were still fleeing, over the meadows the cobwebs were still tangling the sun's beams.

* * *

Up the path curling out of the village we went, standing on the hill's top for a moment to catch a last glimpse of smoking chimneys and dewy rooms, then dipping down for a succession of hills and valleys, commons and beechwoods, vest-pocket views, strictly English, but as varied as a day's clouds.

By noon we caught up to West Wycombe, the pretty little village bought by the Arts Society and preserved by them in all its ancient loveliness; and by late afternoon we reached a spot on the map marked "inn." We found the Arms to be an old Elizabethan house set in a velvet lawn, mullioned windows thrusting ivy and roses aside so the paneled rooms might squint at the sky. Within, the last rays of the sun shone on polished oak and silver.

We had our dinner in the garden, a square of green held by a wall whose bricks had gone old rose in the sunset light. Blue lupin stood guard along the borders and the grass at our feet was spangled with tiny daisies. Some hours later, leaning from our casement window with the scent of evening primrose in the air, we listened and heard that full-throated melody—love so sweet that it escapes in song. A nightingale sang to his mate with words that caressed the whole countryside.

* * *

Next morning we joined the Icknield way again, that very ancient street that traversed part of England long before the Romans came to lay their roads. Sometimes it was a grassy lane between hedges, sometimes a path across fields, occasionally quite a proper road.

We met groups of walkers along the Icknield way. We knew quite well that their search, as ours, was an unashamed one after beauty. At Watlington we turned and crossed the lowlands to Oxford for our train back to London.

Three days' bounty we had had and with it bought a trail of loveliness across Buckinghamshire. Now the sun was setting. Off in a clump of willows a bird called drowsily. We felt that we half understood the meaning of his song.

E. Y.

North . . South . . East . . West

Promises We Never Question

By Frank L. Perrin

ALREADY, in the north country, there are unmistakable evidences that a day long awaited is soon to come in all its picturesque beauty. These lengthening February afternoons bring assurance that in due time, and that quite soon, spring's green mantle will change the landscape so long drab or snow clad into a panorama glorious to behold. We of New England and the prairie and wooded states to the west, like our friends north of the international boundary, have become inured by long familiarity to the rigors of even an old-time winter. We smile indulgently at the challenge Old Boreas brings. We have met it before and have discovered that at its worst it can but threaten. It is the vain boast of one whose tenure is brief and whose sovereignty has never been conceded.

We know that beneath the icy fetters which now bind stream and lake there lie calm waters, and sweet, which soon will reflect the warm sun of spring, and in due season the greens and whites and pinks of trees and flowers. There is no need to consult weather prophets and almanacs to confirm our hope that spring is waiting in the wings to make its seasonal debut. Even now, in these waning February days, there come, we are convinced, occasional breezes and sounds which reassure us. A crow walks stealthily to the vicinity of the shelter where grain and suet have been cached for birds and squirrels. Not until the less welcome stranger has confiscated more than his share of the feast does he declare his presence or boast of his prowess. With clumsily flapping wings and raucous calls which may or may not mean something in crow language, he mounts above the tree-tops and disappears. But he will come again.

* * *

Between the members of the human family and their animal and feathered neighbors in this north country there should exist an indissoluble bond of friendship and sympathy. I wonder if the consideration which has persuaded all of us and all of them to inure ourselves to the inescapable hardships of engulfing snow blankets, icy hillsides and zero temperatures is the spectacular and vivid contrast which changing seasons bring. When does spring come to the tropics, or to the sun-bathed areas along our own Gulf of Mexico? No sign is given where there is no startling change.

In the northern reaches above an imaginary line which might touch Kansas in its meanderings from east to west, the seasonal metamorphosis is almost startling in its suddenness and its beauty. In northern Texas, following the belated visit of a "norther" about the middle of February, there is a quick and almost startling return to what, in the North, would be like May. I have, in my brief familiarity with many sections of the United States, seen nothing more beautiful than parts of Texas in late February and early March.

There is a grass-grown and tree-bordered wagon road which winds through a great wooded section in a neighborhood that of late years has become familiar to me, along which my inquisitive terrier is, I imagine, longing to again lead the way. But a few steps from the highway and we can easily imagine ourselves miles distant from telephones, lawn mowers and automobiles. Today the path is hidden beneath a white blanket, dotted here and there by rabbit tracks. In the taller trees may be seen the winter nests of gray squirrels, and above these the startling blue of noisy jays.

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There is reassuring comfort in the knowledge that soon the picture will display itself in a new but perhaps no more beautiful frame. We who have become accustomed to these recurring seasonal changes flatter ourselves, or console ourselves, with the thought that without them the whole prospect would become drab. Just as the enthusiast is led to believe that he could not be happy without his cold shower of a morning, the northerner becomes habituated to the rigors and inconveniences of snow and ice and blizzard winds.

Thus do we discover and satisfy ourselves with the welcome compensations afforded by life's necessities and human exigencies. After all, our only standards are more or less comparative. The abundance which some enjoy and for which they are humbly grateful may to others seem to afford only meager provision for the necessities. What shall we say of the incentive to achieve, or the lack of it? There is a sane philosophy which persuades us to conclude that to all of us is given that which best meets our needs and inspires in us efforts to overcome those hindrances, material or mental, which otherwise might deprive us of that measure of true happiness which is rightfully ours if we claim it and make it our own.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Puerto Rican Homes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer has read with interest the article on Puerto Rican schools in the issue of January 29.

Not so pleasing, however, were the accompanying photographs, described as "three views of Puerto Rico," and showing first a group of modest frame dwellings, second a country schoolhouse (colored), and lastly a thatched hut and respectable colored family, which last are described as "native hut and family."

Clearly, the writer of the article is not dealing with the entire population of Puerto Rico, but this is what the photographs imply. With just as much correctness could one take a picture of one of the thatched Negro huts in Alabama or almost any southern state and label that an American native hut.

The Puerto Ricans are a highly civilized people, and socially advanced for more generations than perhaps can be counted. It is therefore, in the thought of the writer, a great mistake in our efforts for world understanding to picture only a certain cross-section of life on the island, which has its counterpart in our own Alabama and elsewhere in the South, and say nothing about the beautiful marble-pillared buildings in San Juan, the Masonic Temple there, or department stores, public buildings, and the many private homes comparable in beauty and appointments to those found in any country.

The colored families are most respectable, and each stratum of society has its own line or code, recognizing that it is better so in all amiability, until a higher understanding shall have cemented all interests.

MRS. DORIS M. CABASSA-BROWN

West Chester, Penna.

The Wide Horizon

Midnight Oil for a Daylight Railway

By Godfrey Lias

THERE is much food for thought in the fact that one of the most difficult pieces of sculpturing in the New Year agreement between Laval and Mussolini in Rome concerns the control of one of the most ramshackle railways in the world—the line that joins the port of Djibouti in French Somaliland with Addis Abeba, the capital of Abyssinia.

It may take anything from three days to a week for a train to traverse the 486 miles that separate the two places. It is the normal course, when night comes, for the train to go to sleep till morning. If the torrential rain for which Abyssinia is famous decides to interrupt the usual eleven-hour traveling day, you may have to kick your heels for one, two or three days while the way is being repaired.

At Dire Dawa, the first regular bivouac out of Djibouti, is a comfortable hotel where there is actually electric light. But on the second night (rain permitting), the European traveler has to share a "rest" house with a number of smaller, and uninvited, guests, near the great bridge over the Hawash—Abyssinia's mystery river which ends in a newly discovered lake about 200 miles short of the Red Sea.

During its three days' wanderings, the Djibouti-Addis Abeba railway climbs from the tropic torridity of the Red Sea littoral to the pleasant coolness of the great Abyssinian plateau which stands 8000 feet above sea level.

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Here is a picture of the kind of passengers for whom the railway caters, taken from "In the Country of the Blue Nile," written by Lieut. Col. C. F. Rey, a British civil servant, who after many adventurous times in Abyssinia is now Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland:

> The crowd opened out for the party to reach the train, and what a crowd it was—Abyssinians in their white robes; Somalis with bright-colored checked and striped bits of stuff wound round them like a petticoat, and a filthy vest or shirt or piece of cloth above; Danakil with their fuzzy heads dripping with grease, carved pieces of wood, like two-or three-pronged forks or skewers, stuck in their hair, filthy rags around them, a knife in their waist-belt and a long spear in their hands; Arabs with messy turbans and questionable loin-cloths; Indians in their little square caps and white frock-coats, grasping the inevitable umbrella; Greeks, Syrians, Armenians and other so-called Europeans, and just half a dozen French men, officials of the railway mainly—a veritable Tower of Babel sort of assembly, mostly, seemingly, bent on out-yelling their neighbors.

The concession for building the railway which carries this motley assemblage was granted on March 9, 1894, for eighty years, by the Emperor Menelik II, King of Kings and Lion of the Tribe of Judah, to the Imperial Ethiopian Railway Company. Two years later the French Minister of the Colonies authorized Messrs. Ilg and Chefneux to start construction and to receive an annual subsidy of 500,000 prewar francs—five to the dollar.

Together with the right to build the railway—and a telegraph line—went ownership of a strip of land 1000 meters wide, "with the forests, mines and water which they contain." The company was authorized to levy what rates it liked for passengers and goods traffic subject to the proviso that "the charge for the Emperor will be less than for any other person."

* * *

The grant of this concession caused certain flutterings in the dovecotes of Abyssinia's two other European neighbors, Great Britain and Italy, and in 1906 came an agreement by which France, Italy and Great Britain agreed to co-operate in maintaining the *status quo* in Abyssinia and to allot one another spheres of interest.

France took the opportunity to inform the other two powers officially of the existence of the ten-year-old railway concession. Article Seven of the treaty provided for an English and Italian and an Abyssinian representative to be added to the board of the French railway company. Reciprocally, a French director was to be appointed to any railway company which might thereafter be built in the British or Italian zones.

No such companies having yet been formed, however, it is not surprising that no British, and apparently no Italian, director has so far found his way to the board of the Ethiopian Railway Company.

* * *

The Ethiopian Railway Company has had a checkered and somewhat mysterious history.

As far as is known, the company has so far issued 40,000 shares, of which the French Government, prior to the Rome deal, held 27,000. The remainder seems to have been mainly in the hands of private individuals though the British Government is believed to hold a few. Most of the original capital was from private British sources.

Such is the tale of the little daylight-only railway which kept French and Italian experts burning the midnight oil for many weeks before its fate was finally settled by Laval and Mussolini, during their New Year Conference. Why the two countries set such store by this and other insignificant African pawns which, financially speaking, are nearly always a liability instead of an asset, is a thought-provoking paradox. Whoever can explain the paradox satisfactorily has got close to the heart of the riddle of modern diplomacy.